THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

5 JULY 1956 · VOL 210 · NO. 1 · ONE SHILLING WEEKLY

- **SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN**
- **CURRENT MARKET PRICES AND MEASURED RATES**

PUBLISHED IN LONDON SINCE 1854

BPL/D.54

Bloom . . .

You have seen the 'bloom' on a bunch of grapes... you have seen the 'bloom' which so often develops on a gloss painted surface, even with paints of good quality. But 'bloom' *never* clouds a surface painted with 'SUPERLATIVE'. This superb paint retains its gloss to the end of its days, and its days are many... immaculate to the last.

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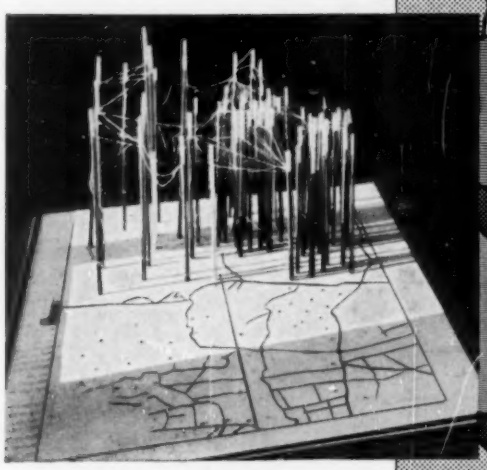
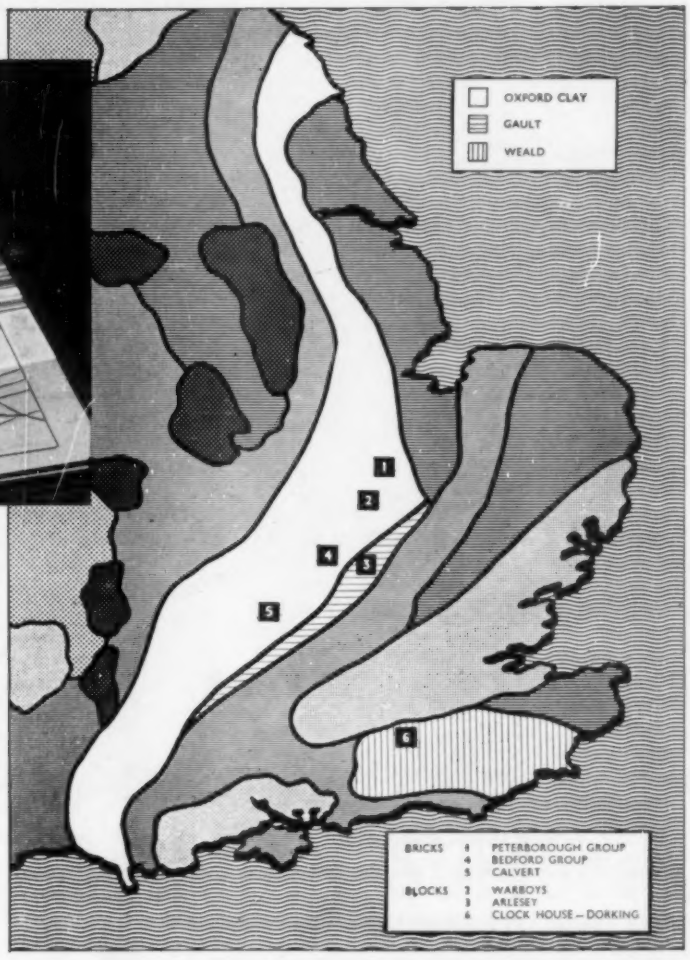
BETWEEN THE PIT AND THE SITE . . . one of the links in the 'Phorpres' service is

. . . FORETHOUGHT





PHORPRES

The works of London Brick Company Limited are strategically placed on the geologist's map.

The brick works are situated where the Oxford clay is deep, uniform and suitable for large-scale mechanical excavation. Bricks pressed from this clay are strong enough for mechanical handling before firing and their natural fuel content greatly reduces the addition of coal to complete the burning. Such Oxford clay deposits are a national asset.

The clay block works follow the Weald, Gault and upper Oxford clay strata. Lighter, more plastic clays are better suited to the "wire-cut" process necessary to produce the cellular shaped blocks.

The geologist is, therefore, an important member of the team whose planning and foresight ensure that 'Phorpres' products maintain their high quality and low cost.

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STILSOUND FLOOR SERIES, No. 7

The STILSOUND floor prevents noise transmission

HOW ..... and ..... WHY

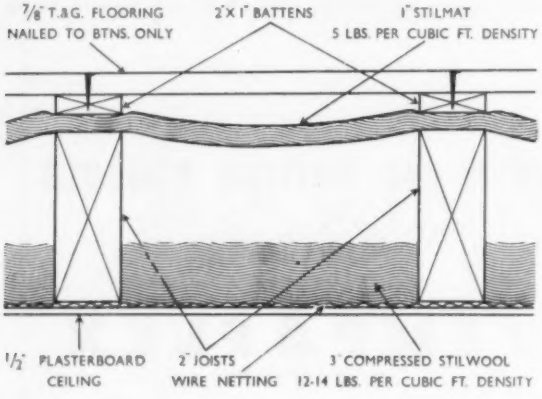
The need for adequate floor insulation to reduce noise transmission and fire-risk in multi-storey buildings is becoming widely recognised. The bye-laws of the Scottish Department of Health now insist upon it and other authorities may be expected to follow suit.

A thoroughly efficient, economical and easy-to-apply method of floor insulation is therefore essential, and the STILSOUND system has been developed to fulfil these requirements. It is a completely dry system, and one that can be readily and quickly applied to timber floors in both new construction and existing buildings. It affords the maximum efficiency in both thermal and acoustic insulation as well as proving a substantial fire barrier.

Brief Specification

The STILSOUND floor is a discontinuous structure based upon the principle of completely floating a normal wood floor on a resilient mat of mineral wool coupled with the "pugging" or close-packed insulation of the air spaces between wood joists, this pugging being retained in position by a wire mesh in case of the removal or damage of the ceiling board. This has been proved by conclusive tests to be by far the most efficient method of reducing structure-borne noise that would otherwise be conveyed from one storey to another via floorboards, joists and ceiling board. The inclusion of mineral wool "pugging" between joists further improves this effect to provide a sound-resistant barrier of first class efficiency. The installation is completely permanent, does not deteriorate or lose efficiency and requires no maintenance whatever. It is equally suitable for application to dwellings or public buildings.

Dry application speeds up work since all operations can be followed up in quick succession by the joiner without waiting for materials to dry. Also there is no fear of dampness, absorption, or conditions that can foster dry-rot.



The efficiency of the STILSOUND floor stems from the manner in which the two STILLITE insulants are combined in the construction, and from the equally important fact that each insulant is at the optimum weight and density for its purpose.

STILWOOL pelleted mineral fibre is for the purpose of deadening air-borne noise transmission due to the "diaphragm effect" of floor and ceiling. Correct weight and density of "pugging" is essential. STILWOOL is supplied at 8 lb./cu. ft., laid to approximately 3½ lb./sq. ft. and compressed to 12-14 lb./cu. ft. A lower density of insulation could not afford the same efficiency in this application.

STILMAT prevents the transmission of structure-borne noise by isolating the floor from the carrying members. In this application the insulation must not break down under normal floor loadings. The optimum density of STILMAT, 5 lb./cu. ft., provides adequate support without excessive compression, as the following table shows. A material having less strength and resilience would collapse, rendering the insulation useless.

Table of compressibility

Test carried out on 1" Stillite Mat:

Load per square foot	Percentage reduction in thickness	Thickness at stated load	U*
15 lb.	20	·8"	0·32
30 lb.	32	·68"	0·39
60 lb.	40	·6"	0·44
100 lb.	48	·52"	0·51

*U=Thermal transmittance "U" at stated compression in B.Th.U./ft²/hr/°F at 55°F mean temperature.

Physical Properties of STILLITE

STILLITE mineral wool—the basis of both STILWOOL and STILMAT—is absolutely fireproof. The STILSOUND floor therefore provides a valuable barrier against passage of fire from one storey to another.

STILLITE is non-deteriorating. It maintains its natural resilience and insulation efficiency indefinitely and needs no replacement.

STILLITE is inorganic and chemically inert. Odourless, it will not support vermin or bacteria, and does not cause corrosion or decay. It is non-hydroscopic.

STILWOOL and STILMAT are two of the STILLITE Range of Mineral Fibre Building Insulants

Full technical details of the STILSOUND Floor will be sent on request.

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15, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.1. Tel. WHitehall 0922/6.
Telegrams: Stillomite, Parl, London.

Scottish enquiries may be addressed to:
STILSOUND INSULATION LTD.,
213, West Campbell Street, Glasgow C.2.

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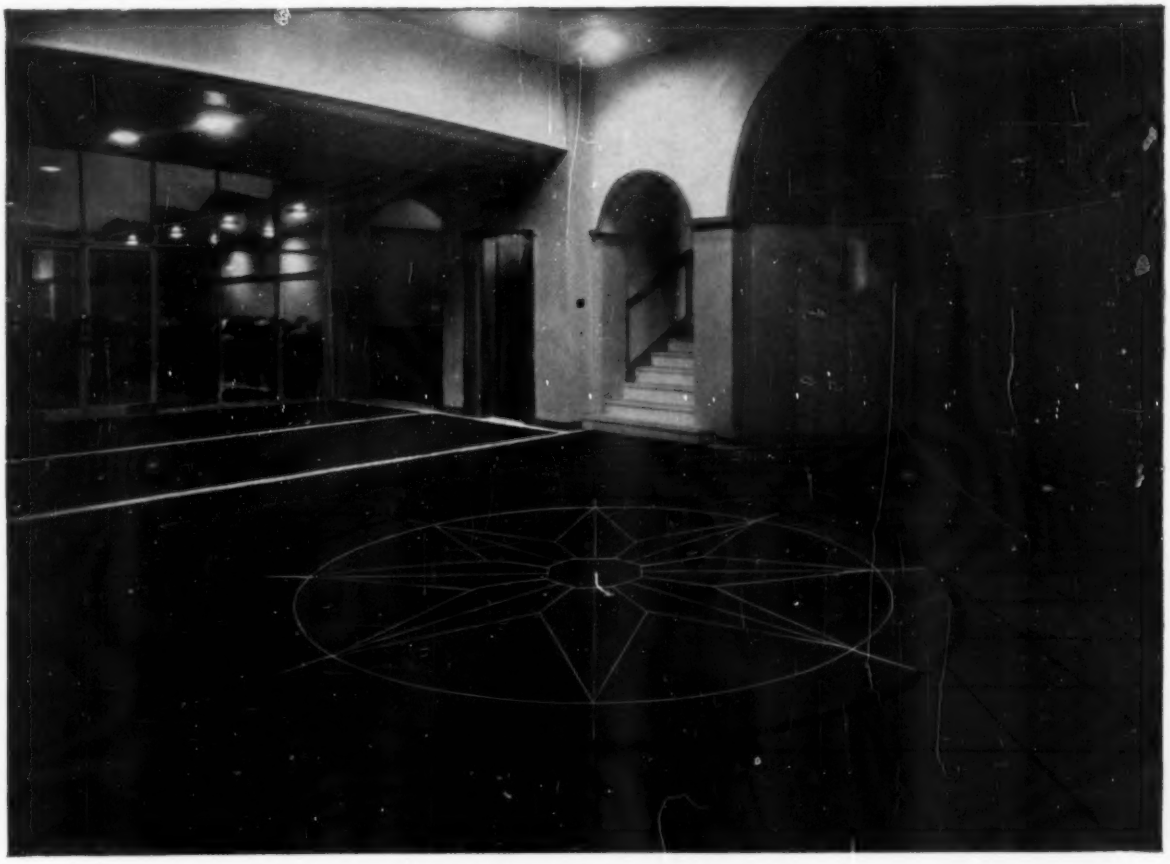

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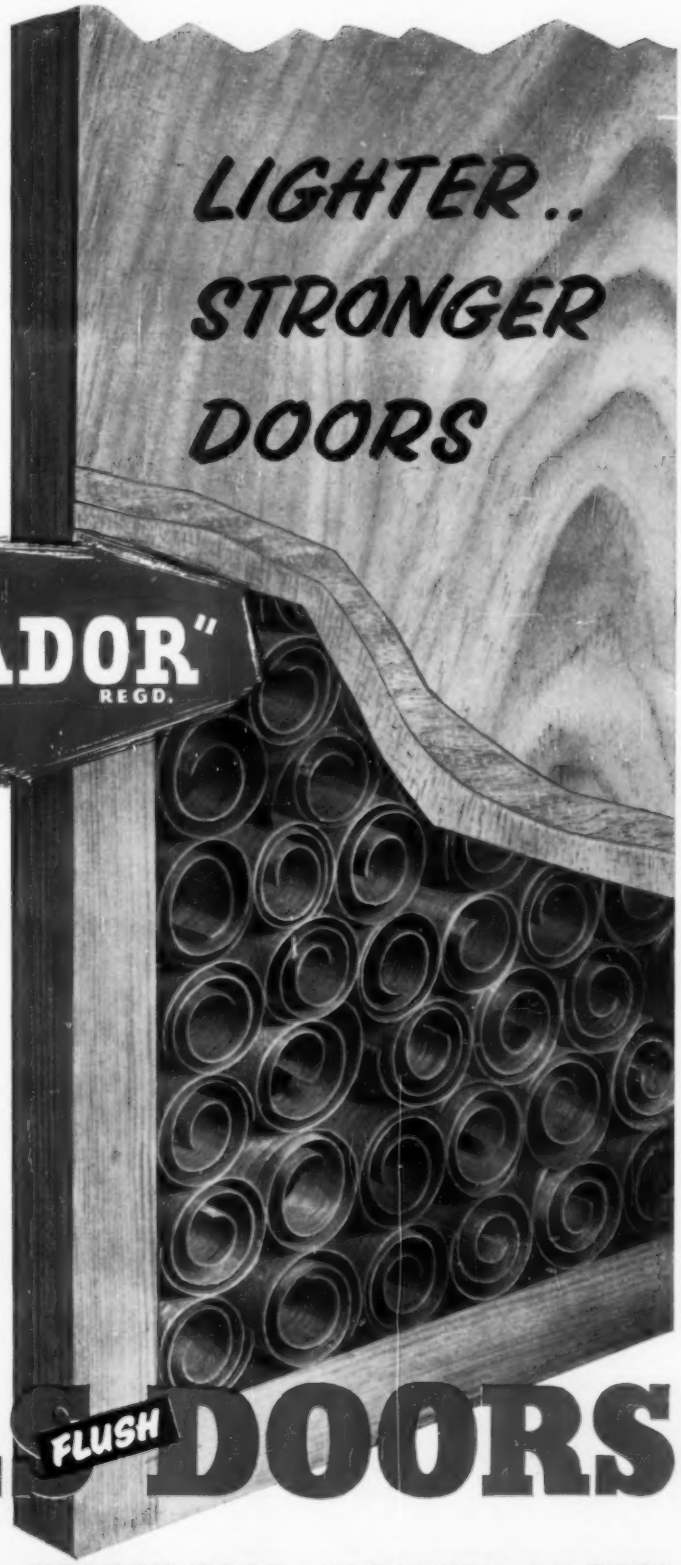

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R.F.H.1 (above) Tip-up chair for permanent floor fixing, with automatically-tipping seat. Back and seat upholstered in Dunlopillo foam rubber. Frame rust-proofed and stove-enamelled in colour. As made for the Royal Festival Hall, London.

G.1312 (above) Tip-up seating, with arms, for permanent fixing. Also supplied without arms. As made for the Free Trade Hall, Manchester.

M.313 (right)
A new style nesting chair designed for maximum comfort, the seat being upholstered in foam rubber and the back in rubberised hair.

COX also produce a range of nesting furniture admirably suited for assembly halls, canteens and hospitals. The chair shown above is from this range, but there are many other models. A fully illustrated catalogue will be sent on request.

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to the detection & eradication of
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WALL SOLUTION

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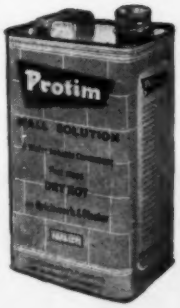
The fungicide must be diluted with water prior to use. It will also stop mildew and other unsightly growths. In the make-up water for replastering, the wall solution should also be used.



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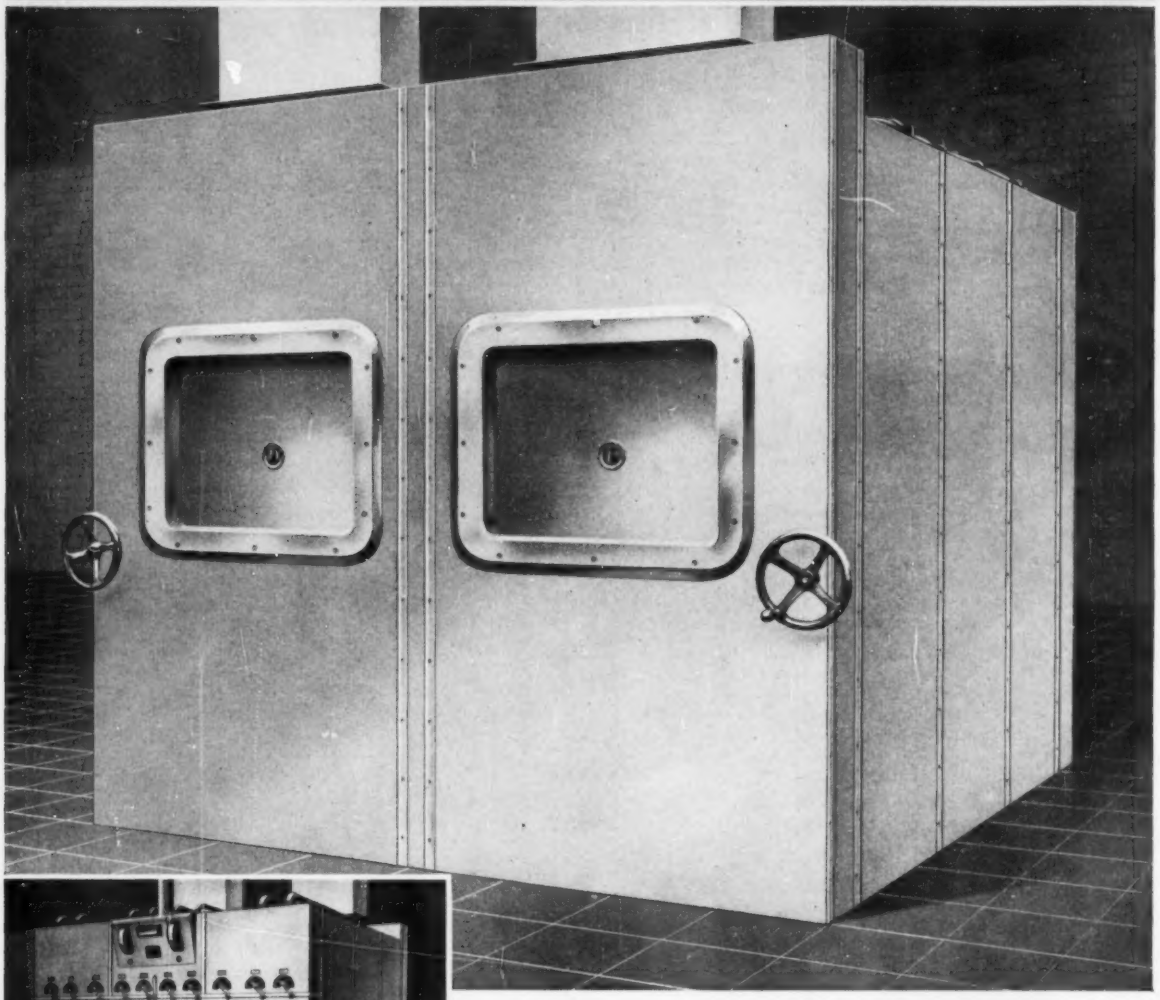
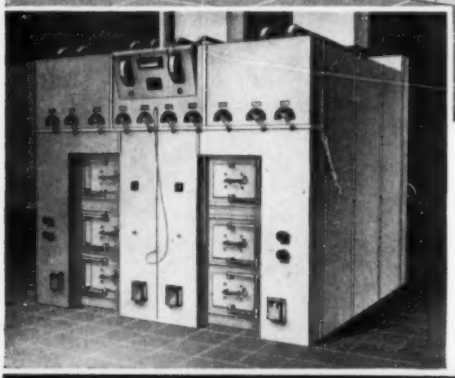
THE LAWNSWOOD NE-GAS TWIN-CREMATOR





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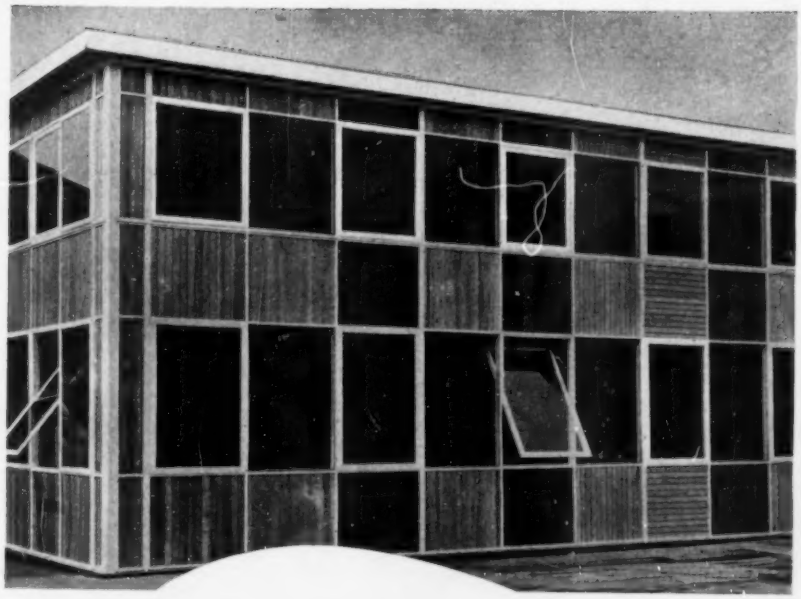

This photograph shows a prototype designed to display the wide range of woods available.

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In collaboration with
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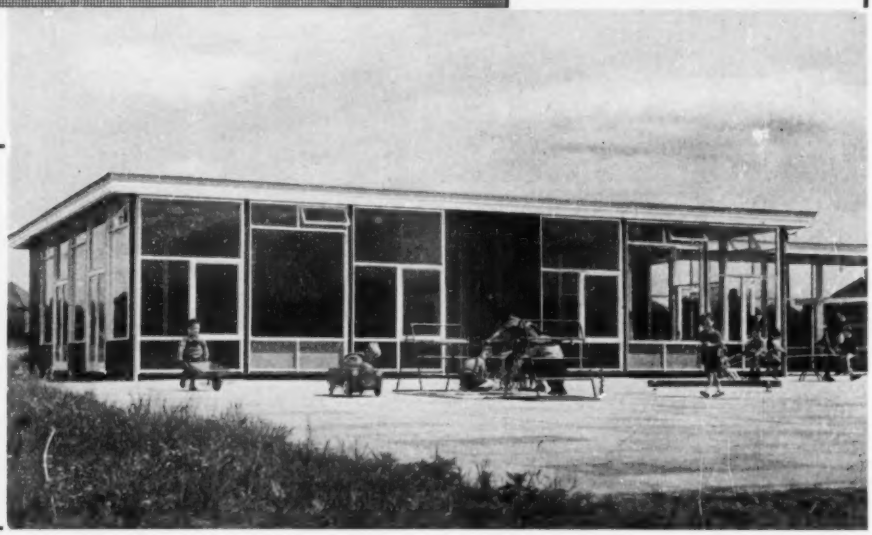

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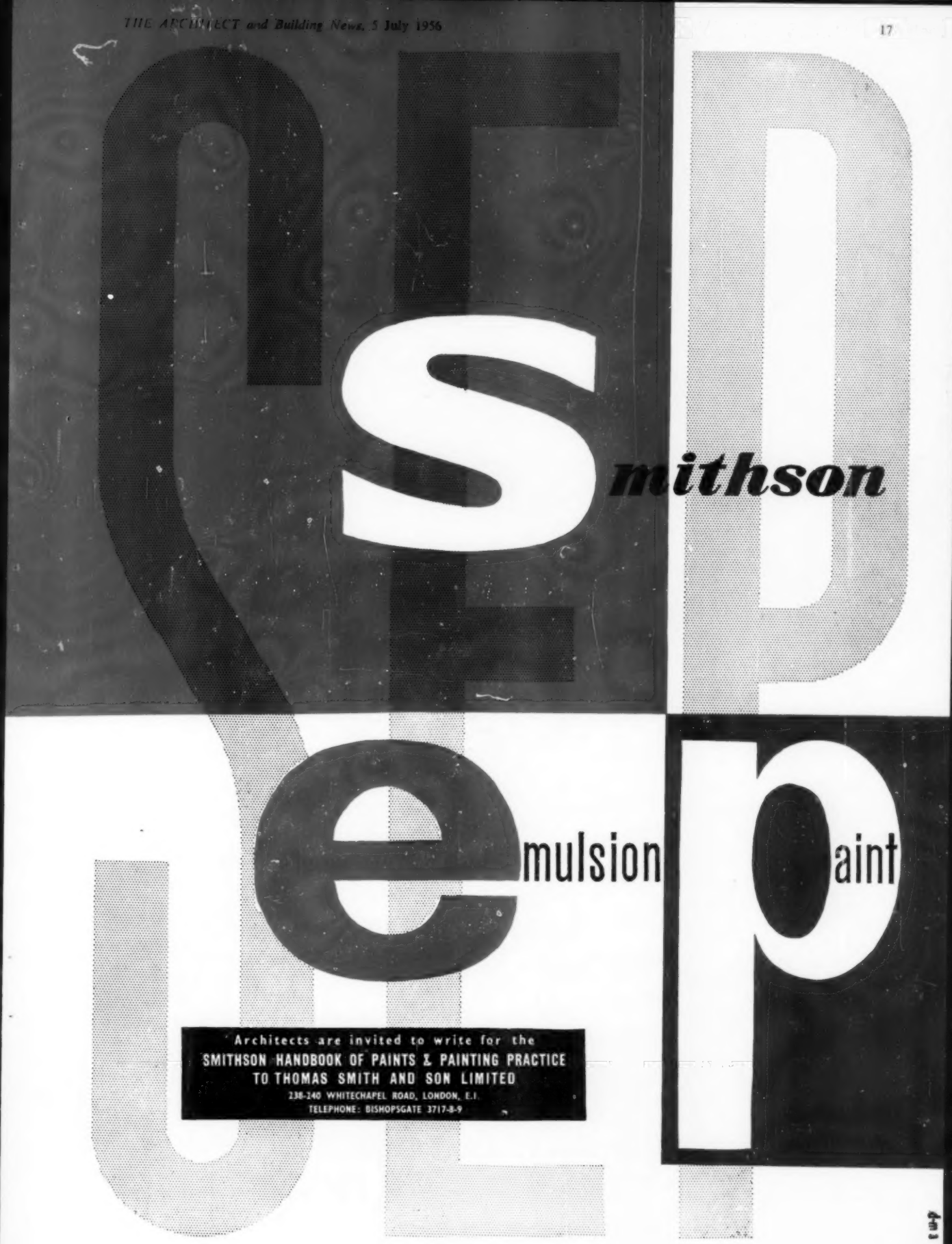

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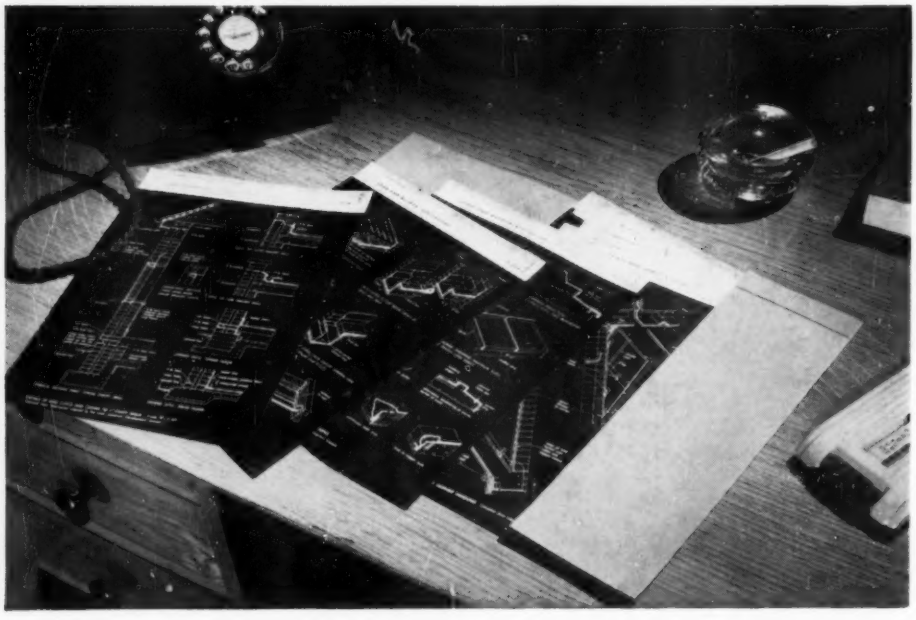

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THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE 29 INFORMATION SHEETS IN CURRENT USE

Ref.	*Title*	*Ref.*	*Title*
10.G1	Lead Flashing to Chimney on Slate or Tile Roofs	10.G11	Sheet Lead Coverings for Flat Roofs
10.G2	Lead Flashing to Chimney on Pantile Roofs	33.C7	Fixing Lead Soil, Waste, Ventilating and Rainwater Pipes
10.G3	Lead Covering to Valley Gutters	10.G20	Lead Flashings: Steel Roof Construction: Glazed Panel & Northlight
26.A1	Details of Lead D.P.C.'s and Cloaks to 11" Cavity Walls	10.G21	Sheet Leadwork for Dormer Windows
33.C1	Lead Plumbing to ranges of Lavatory Basins	10.G13	Lead Flashings to Asphalt & Built-up Bituminous Sheet Roof Coverings
33.C10	Laying and fixing Lead Service and Distribution Pipes	33.C8	Installation of Lead Soil, Waste and Ventilating Pipes
33.C2	Lead Plumbing to Ranges of W.C.'s	33.C9	Lead Plumbing to Urinals
10.G4	Lead Flashings: Lead Slate and Ridge Saddles	33.C11	Lead Plumbing for Laboratories
10.G10	Sheet Lead Weatherings to Projections and Canopies	10.G12	Sheet Lead Coverings for Pitched Roofs
33.C3	Lead Plumbing: Soil and Waste Pipes for Small Houses	10.G22	Lead Flashing to Timber Framed Skylights
10.G5	Lead Soakers to Mitred Tiled or Slated Hips and Valleys	33.C12	Drawn Lead Traps: Standard Sizes & Applications to Domestic Appliances
33.C4	Joints for Lead Pipes: Characteristics	10.G6	Lead Flashings to Mansard Roofs & Coverings to Hip & Ridge Rolls
33.C5	Joints for Lead Soil and Waste Pipes: Characteristics	10.G14	Lead-Lined Box and Tapered Gutters
33.C6	Leadburned Joints for Lead Soil & Waste Pipes: Characteristics	10.G15	Lead Damp-Proof Courses to Chimney Stacks
		10.F1	Lead Pipe and Lead Sheet for Building Work.

B137

3 BUILDING RATIONALITIES

Every year fuel costs rise. Coal costs more to hew, oil more expensive to transport.

Yet — houses are still being built in which high fuel consumption pours money into the atmosphere.

Car designers and owner-drivers are highly economy-conscious when it comes to fuel consumption; yet neither householders nor builders have hitherto shown sufficient interest in fuel economy in houses. The very man who congratulates himself on saving sixpence in petrol on his drive home from work, loses one and sixpence the same evening in heat loss from his house. Simple logic (and the purse) demands that we use the benefits modern scientific knowledge can provide towards greater comfort with economy in the home. Higher costs? Not a bit of it. By employing the maximum amount of factory-made insulating building components drier and warmer houses can be erected more cheaply. And fuel bills shrink.

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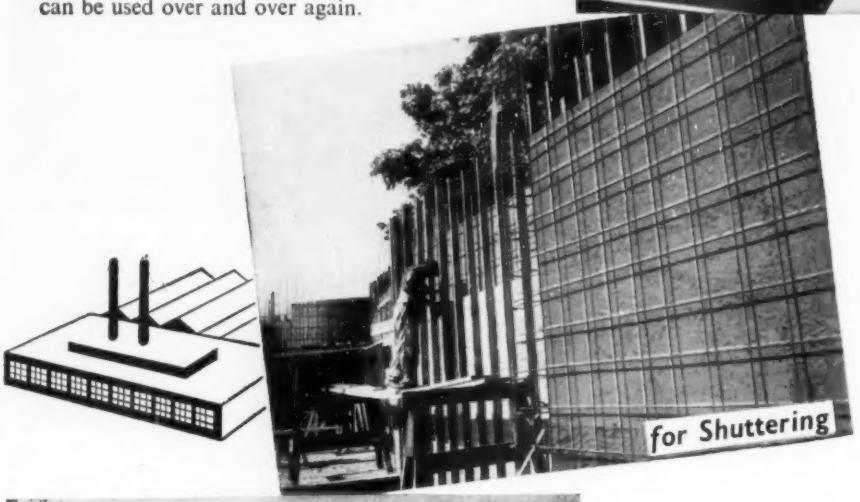

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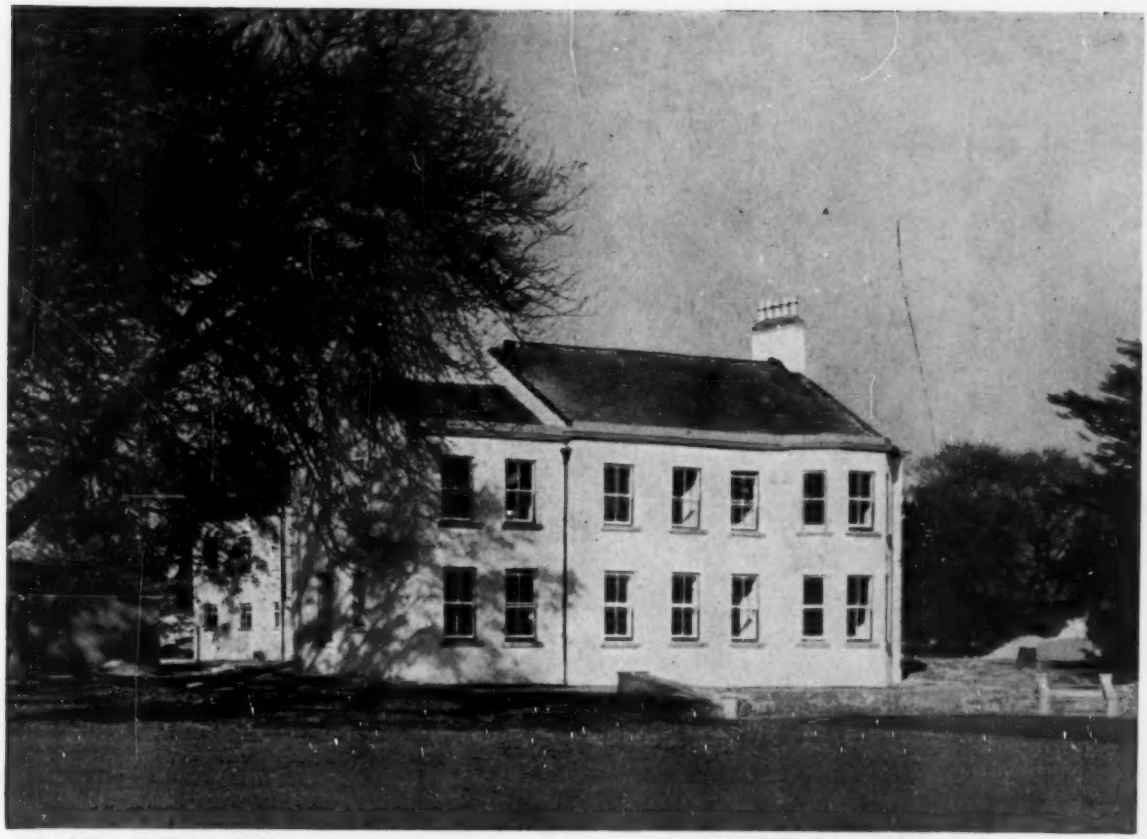

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The cream-coloured Snowcem, which was applied by spray to the roughcast surface of the exterior, not only does a fine job of decorating, but its cement base forms a tough weather-proof coating that will help to preserve the aged walls.

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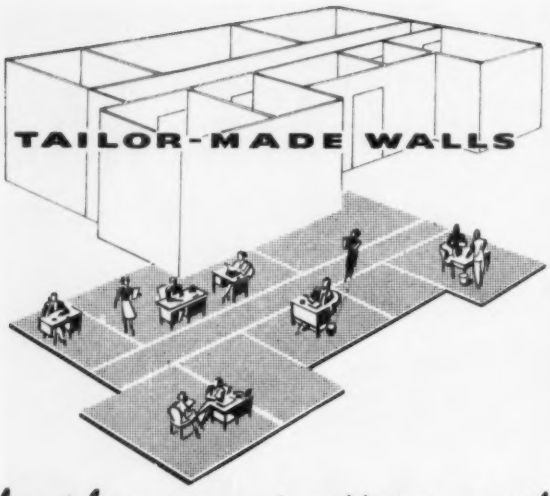

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Siscomatte is extremely easy to apply—far easier than ordinary eggshell finishes. It may be brushed or sprayed and requires no working out. Siscomatte dries quickly and evenly —it's touch-dry in about four hours, hard overnight.

Siscomatte has been formulated to produce a velvet-smooth surface which is simple to keep clean, tough enough to be scrubbed and to give maximum resistance to detergents.

Only modern technical knowledge and prolonged research have made it possible to produce a matt wall finish combining at one and the same time all these advantageous properties.

Siscomatte is made in a range of 30 selected colours.

For woodwork, too

Siscomatte is an extremely versatile paint in that it is equally suitable for woodwork or metalwork as for walls. This has led Sissons to develop another new product—Siscoglow.

Siscoglow is a *transparent paint*—not a varnish—and is applied *over* Siscomatte on all woodwork. The result is an extremely attractive subdued gloss finish almost impossible to obtain by any other method.

New "Plain & Pearl" Effect

This "pearl" finish is quite as practical as a full gloss—it's hard, durable, and doesn't encourage finger-marks—yet it's more restful to the eye. This new decorating scheme, using Siscomatte and Siscoglow, has been named the "Plain and Pearl" effect.

"Plain and Pearl" not only gives a toning, attractive finish to any room—it also saves time on "cutting in" and eliminates the time usually spent matching up matt and gloss paints.

FREE TO ARCHITECTS

You may already have been sent a panel painted with Siscomatte and Siscoglow and a tint book. If you haven't, but would like them, please write to Sissons Brothers & Co. Ltd., Bankside, Hull.

"Plain and Pearl" obtainable only with

Siscomatte *plus* **Siscoglow**

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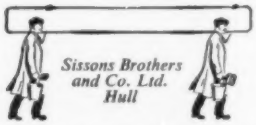

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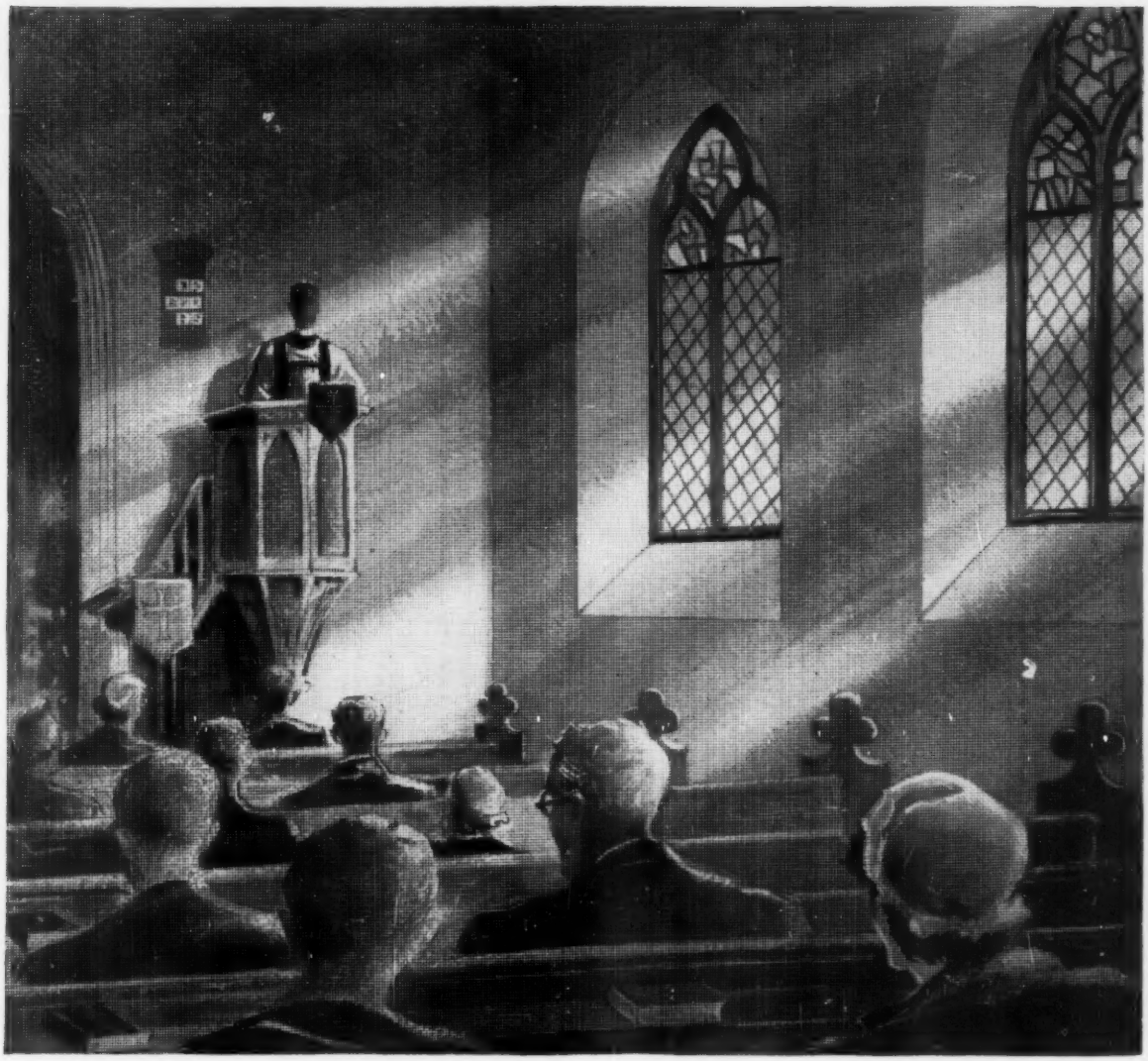
Tungolac Weather-Resisting Super Gloss Finish. Stands up to all conditions of climate and atmosphere, yet is equally ideal for interior use.

Sissons' High-Opacity Undercoating Another new product with above-average obliteration and excellent flow and hardness of drying.



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In our minds we all carry a picture like this one. It signifies a place of peace and quiet such as we long for in everyday life. Modern day living is cursed by noise, it is a destroyer of life to be ranked as a major concern. In industry, commerce and in every building project, John Dale are fighting this problem with all their technical and scientific resources. It is the battle of acoustics. John Dale offers a comprehensive Acoustical Advice Service to help you in your fight against noise. Research Laboratory · Mobile Survey Unit · Analyses and Reports · Designing · Installation · The problem of noise needs a scientific approach today. We offer you this Service and ask you to consult us before taking any firm decisions in matters concerning acoustics.

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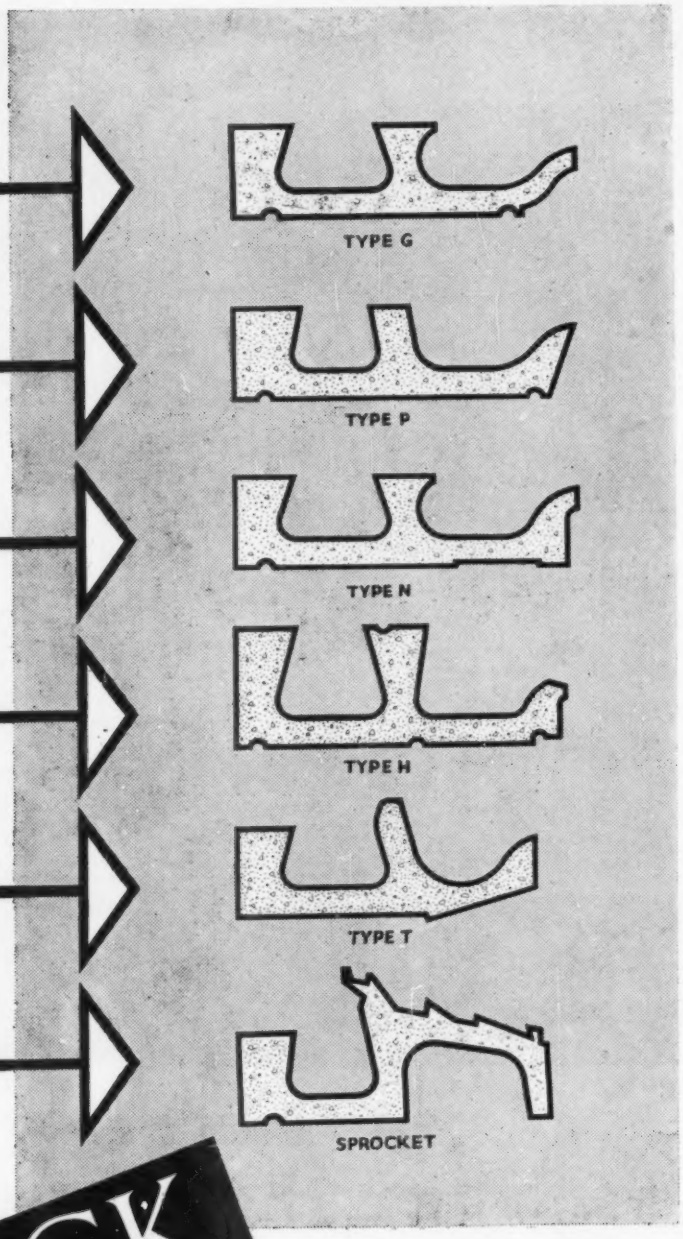

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Vol. 210 No. 1

THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

July 5, 1956

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THE FUTURE OF THE NEW TOWNS

IN his paper "Progress Report on the New Towns" read before the Town Planning Institute last week, Sir Thomas Bennett in his broad review of Crawley raises a query or two about the future administration of New Towns.

As he is Chairman of the Crawley Development Corporation and an architect much respected for his knowledge of real-estate development, Sir Thomas's words should be carefully heeded: "There remains only the ultimate future of the New Town when it is completed. It has been inferred from the New Towns Act of 1946 that the town will eventually be controlled by the local authority. There are unmistakable signs that this suggestion has many disabilities. It is clearly undesirable for people governed by party politics to have control of the rents of practically every inhabitant. It is undesirable for those who wish to obtain votes to be subjected to the temptation of offering special concessions to the industrialist group or any group and it is extremely doubtful whether any local authority governing a town of 55,000 people can be expected to have Officers of a sufficient calibre to manage property running into £30 or £40 million pounds in value with added values attached to the private leases or owned properties, and to deal with all the complicated questions of ownership and management which property on this scale necessarily involves. It becomes more and more clear that whatever may be the future method of ownership and control, it must be of an independent character, must be able to command a high standard of management and it must have due regard to both the magnitude of the investment and the importance of good management on the lives of the population. There is no other instance in this country where the Government has owned so high a proportion of the property and of necessity the problem brings to light many new factors which will require considerable knowledge and judgment before it will be possible to find a balanced and satisfactory answer."

There is one obvious way in which the very great preponderance of Government owned property can be mitigated; and that is by selling more land for private development as opposed to development by a Corporation for renting out to tenants.

Sir Thomas points out in his paper that it is clearly undesirable for a town to be developed so that the entire population is living in subsidized houses, and larger and better houses must be built.

At Crawley, land for private houses has been sold to a number of developers, the collective total amounting in value to approximately £250,000. Provision has been made for 1,250 houses which will be sold freehold at prices ranging between £1,895 and £4,000. The success of this scheme to date has been quite outstanding and there is every indication, in the opinion of Sir Thomas, that greater numbers can be built.

Two other spheres in which enterprise might be made more free of the State are in industrial building development and buildings for public entertainment.

Could not factory sites be sold freehold for development by private purchasers or sold on long leases?

Places of public entertainment have been slow to make their appearance in the New Towns; not altogether surprisingly so as the demand cannot be very great up to now. A new home, a new garden to make, new surroundings to explore, not to mention T.V. (over half the inhabitants of Crawley have it installed), and the ties (possibly) of a young family—all these interests have to be crammed into so-called leisure hours.

The demands for entertainment and facilities for sport will grow, and they will have to be met. Like the question of ultimate administration it is worth thinking about them now.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

MR. J. MURRAY

My picture of the single room Sisters' home block at University College, Ibadan, by the P.W.D. architects G. Stout chief architect; J. Murray and K. D. Smith, architects, has particularly poignant significance as Mr. Murray, his wife and one of his children were lost in the recent air crash at Kano. Mr. Murray was bringing with him full particulars of the hospital for publication in our special "British Building Overseas" number due on 12th July.

A. S. G. writes "James Murray was in charge of the hospital project at Ibadan from the commencement; and designed the layout of the estate and ancillary buildings including the School of Nursing, Clinical Medical School, Sisters' flats, and School of Hygiene. He was also responsible for the supervision of the main hospital building which he was hoping to see completed next year. Murray's zeal and patience in dealing with this large project, the first of its kind to be undertaken in Western Nigeria were invaluable. His loss will be greatly felt both in Nigeria and in this country."

THE LONDON PANORAMA

You may remember my remarks in past years about Laurence Wright's series of water colour drawings made from the stone gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral. The completed panorama is 27 feet in length and is in ten sections. I saw many of them in the architecture rooms of successive R.A. summer shows. It is very good news that this truly remarkable series, showing the City between blitz and reconstruction, is to remain in London. The Trustees of the London Museum have acquired the work and it is now on view at the Museum, at Kensington Palace, week-days 10 to 6, Sundays 2 to 6.

INTERNATIONAL MODERN

Messrs. Trollopes, of West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, are the latest firm to take up contemporary furniture and decoration. They have put on a show entitled "International Modern" which includes new designs from Norway, Denmark, Western Denmark and this country. I did not see anything that I liked very much nor yet anything which is likely to raise contemporary furniture from its rut. There was a pleasant settee by John Wright and a rather unpleasant, I thought, desk from Germany. The desk, clearly intended for some dictatorial executive with ideas above his station, was curved like a balcony. The exhibition was nicely arranged and made I thought much of Messrs. Trollopes excellent antique furniture look very good indeed.

Sisters' home block, Ibadan

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY & THE REGENCY EXHIBITION

The Annual Regency Exhibition at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, will this year be open from 26th July until 10th October, from 10 until 8 daily including Sundays. There will be many new exhibits and some further striking restorations of the interior. The Banqueting Room will be set out for a Royal Banquet with the famous collection of silver dating from 1803 onwards, belonging to the Royal Regiment of Artillery. This includes the 'Palm-Tree' candelabras presented by King William IV. Many of the trophies—usually 'marks of esteem and regard' — commemorate the Indian campaigns and provide a link with the Royal Pavilion whose eastern atmosphere was a result of the great interest which India aroused in the early 19th century. May I urge you to visit this always worthwhile exhibition?

MR. SANDYS, TREE MAN

The M.o.H.&L.G. is encouraging local authorities to plant more trees, where appropriate. I like the "where appropriate." It conjures up the idea of special squads trained to misinterpret loosely worded government orders. One could, without much difficulty, think up the establishment of such a squad. It might well be commanded by a barrack room lawyer with an unfrocked sanitary inspector as 2 i/c. The possibilities are endless.

While encouraging Mr. Sandys in his latest idea which will include the publication of an illustrated

technical manual, I would like to ask him whether nothing can be done about the idiotic destruction of young trees on Western Avenue that I mentioned a few weeks ago.

Mr. Sandys' memorandum should encourage the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association holding a Conference at the R.I.B.A. while this is in the press. The Association will discuss a paper by Sir George Pepler on Beauty and the Borough.

The M.G.P.A. already provides, and has been doing so for years, the type of information on trees and planting which Mr. Sandys' manual will contain. I hope very much that the work of the Association will not be overlooked but taken advantage of and encouraged by the Minister. I see that Mr. Sandys is quoted as a text in the M.G.P.A.'s annual report for 1955 and I hope this is a good augury.

MILITARY PRESIDENT

Writing in the current Architectural Association journal, a certain H.C. — who could it be? — refers to the President Gontran Goulden as 'incurably friendly, hopelessly soft-hearted, perpetually fascinated by the parade of people who pass him by'. My picture shows the gallant Colonel being fascinated but hardly looking friendly or soft-hearted. The occasion was his recent inspection of the C.C.F. at St. Edmunds School, Canterbury, of which he is a governor and an old boy, furthermore he had two sons on parade.

President on parade

BRISTOL BUILDING BUREAU

A group of Bristol architects is organising a monthly exhibition in Bristol as a pilot scheme for a permanent show and information service on the lines of the Building Centre. The exhibition, which was due to open, yesterday, is being held at 24-26 Broad Quay. If the clear and fully worked out prospectus is anything to go by the exhibition will be well organised and run. It will be interesting to see whether it gains the support of both manufacturers and building industry. The Director of the exhibition is Mr. Raymond Moxley, A.R.I.B.A.

IS YOUR MONUMENT REALLY NECESSARY

Bristol High Cross, an 1850 replica of the 1373 original, was removed from College Green in 1950 when the level of the Green was lowered. The cost of replacing it was estimated to be £7,000, and the Council decided to leave it where it was in a yard.

The members of three Bristol Societies are now launching an appeal to raise money to re-erect part of the structure at the South corner of Berkeley Square.

I can understand that loyal citizens of Bristol should miss their cross and would like to see it re-built even if it is a bit of fake gothic, but I can see no excuse at all for wanting to re-erect part of it. Better by far put up something by a great living sculptor.

The original 1373 cross now stands at Stourton, Wilts, and is the property of the National Trust. If the Societies do not like modern sculpture why not campaign for the return of the original cross? There would be some point in that.

THE FUTURE OF TEMPORARY HOUSES

The M.o.W. is selling "prefabs" in bulk. What will happen to them? No doubt there are plenty of people who would like to buy one for re-erection on some idyllic site. What will the planning authorities say? What will the M.o.H.&L.G. say when planning permission is refused. I see trouble ahead for everyone. Should not the M.o.W. cut its losses and scrap the houses?

THE LONDON SURVEY

The chairman of the L.C.C., Mrs. Helen Bentwich, held an informal reception last week to mark the publication of Volume XXVI (Parish of St. Mary Lambeth, Part II) of the London Survey. The first volume of this work appeared in 1900.

The Survey of London is a fully illustrated history of the older public and domestic buildings of the area that is now the County of London. Until 1952 the volumes were published jointly by the London Survey Committee and the L.C.C., but the L.C.C. has now assumed sole responsibility. Dr. F. H. W. Sheppard

Television tower, Stuttgart (See Corres.)

is the General Editor and Mr. Walter Ison, F.S.A., of the Historic Buildings Section of the Architects' Department, has been responsible for the architectural contributions in the current volume.

This volume is the first to be published for the L.C.C. by the Athlone Press of the University of London. The annual subscription to the Survey is 30s. and this entitles the subscriber to each volume as it appears, (it is hoped at the rate of one per year). The present volume if bought separately, costs 40s.

KENSINGTON BEWARE

I hear that the Royal Borough of Kensington is to be re-lit. I hope very much that this will be done with the greatest care and that the appropriate lessons will be learned from the City of Westminster's hideous mistakes. The least that the Kensington Council can do is to put the proposed standards and lanterns on public view before installation begins with a list of the streets in which they are to be used.

NOISE

Having been bludgeoned almost into insensibility by the hideous noise at two recent parties, it occurs to me that caterers might consider a portable acoustic ceiling as one of their props, along with the tea urns and little gold chairs.

ABNER

Correspondence

Battersea Viewing Tower

Sir,—Now the erection of a viewing tower in Battersea Park has been grudgingly permitted, what do we get!

This thing—see Abner 21:6:56—is not only the most unimaginative architecture, it is the dullest form of engineering with its four corners and diagonal bracing and does not even show the gracefulness of a tower crane!

Why can't we have something as elegant as the "Television Tower" in Stuttgart, which is a masterpiece of engineering and an asset to the town in its beautiful setting, and with its delightful two storey restaurant 500 feet up it is a great attraction and probably pays its way apart from serving T.V.

Yours etc.,

H. WERNER ROSENTHAL.

Domestic Hot Water Standards

Sir,—While I agree with the figures quoted in Mr. Moss's letter in your issue of 14th June, 1956, I cannot accept the interpretation he places upon the Building Research Station Report. The Report says that when water is heated by gas or electricity a consumption of 150 gallons per week at 140 deg. F. should be taken as standard but it is surely jumping to conclusions to assume this means that the user of gas or electricity cannot afford as much hot water as those who use solid fuel. I suggest the real meaning is that on the average those people using gas or electricity, where a continuous supply of hot water at a really adequate temperature is available at all times, find that 150 gallons per week is sufficient for their purpose.

The letter also contains an implication that an electric hot water installation is not capable of supplying 250 gallons of water per week at 140 deg. F. This is, of course, very wide of the mark because an immersion heater which is normally loaded to 3 kW. is capable of supplying over 1,500 gallons of water per week at a temperature of 140 deg. F.

Yours etc.,

E. M. ACKERY.

Homes in Central London

Dear Sir,—With reference to your leader article "Homes in Central London" published in the current issue A.&B.N. 28:6:56, you may be interested to know about my own personal application for one of the new flats being built by the City of London Corporation at Golden Lane. Incidentally, these facts apply to all such sites being built by the City Council and the L.C.C.

Conditions for obtaining accommodation in the City where I work are:

(a) Previous domicile in the City before the war.
(b) Present domicile in the City in an unsuitable or crowded condition.
(c) Evidence of hardship of daily commuting.

Regarding the latter, the City Authorities do not consider that my journey is a hardship; also I do not and have not resided in the City before. They can only suggest I obtain written statements from my local council to the effect that housing locally is inadequate and non-available, when they will be prepared to put me on the City's waiting list.

Since this condition applies to commuters i.e. those outside the London Area, how can the problem of commuting ever be solved? Alternatively, what constitutes "hardship"?

Yours etc.,

H. W. WESTON.

LAW & ADMINISTRATION

WEEK by week from Parliament, from the Ministries, from the Courts and from numerous other bodies, there emanates a constant flow of instruction and advice. The mass of indigestible material so created includes Statutes, Statutory Instruments, Circulars, Ministerial letters and pamphlets, Command papers, reports, memoranda and judgements and rulings. Some of these publications deal with major issues of policy, important changes in general administration or significant alterations in the law. It is proposed to deal with this class of publication in a new weekly column which will commence next week.

The new feature will report, so far as possible, all publications and statements made in the preceding week which are thought to be of interest to readers.

In general, the weekly column will not report those matters which will be discussed in the monthly "Legal Commentary", particularly in the instance of reported cases. However, if it is thought that readers may wish to give immediate attention to a particular document, newly published, then it will be noted in the weekly report even if it is to be discussed more fully in the monthly commentary.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that when giving a short account of law reports it will only be possible to mention generalities. This means that necessarily an incomplete picture must be given. Readers are, therefore, urged not to rely for any serious purposes upon a report in these columns without consulting the original document to discover its detailed contents and effect. The object of a column of this kind is, of course, to draw the attention of readers to new material, to suggest what matters may be worth their attention, but not to replace suitable professional advice where this is appropriate.

NEWS

Notes from the Minutes of the Council Meeting held on the 19th June, 1956

Appointments

International Association of Bridge and Structural Engineers: R.I.B.A. Representative at International Congress—Arthur Bailey (F).

R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal: The South Wales Institute of Architects: R.I.B.A. Representative on Jury to consider award—J. Nelson Meredith (F), President Wessex Federal Society of Architects.

R.I.B.A. Representative on Court of Governors of University of Exeter—H. M. R. Drury (F)

National Smoke Abatement Society Annual Congress Southport: R.I.B.A. Representative—E. H. Honeyburne (A), President, Southport Architectural Society.

Council for Codes of Practice: R.I.B.A. Representative —Thomas Mitchell (A) in place of P. V. Burnett (F).

R.I.B.A. Representatives on B.S.I. Committees: SAB/9—Glossary of Sanitation Terms—J. W. Buchanan (F). *(WPC/2—Classification of Wood Preservatives) (WPC/2/1—Classification of Wood Preservatives) (Drafting Committee)* J. C. Kennedy (A) in place of K. C. Twist (A)

R.I.B.A. London Architecture Bronze Medal. For the year ended 31st December, 1955, the jury have made the award in favour of the Passenger Handling Building, Central Terminal Area, London Airport, designed by Frederick Gibberd, C.B.E. (F).

R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association. For the period ended 31st December, 1954 in the area of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association the Council approved the award in favour of the factory built for Messrs. L. M. Van Moppes and Sons, Ltd., Basingstoke, designed by Leslie Wood (A).

R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal: The Western Australian Chapter, R.A.I.A. For the five year period ended 31st December, 1955, in the area of the Western Australian Chapter, the Council approved the award in favour of the Nurses Quarters Building attached to the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Perth, designed by the Public Works Department (Principal Architect, A. E. Clare, F.R.A.I.A. (F)).

Licentiateship Committee

The Council received and approved the final report of the Licentiateship Committee and an expression of appreciation of their work was accorded to the members of the Committee.

Joint Advisory Committee on Training in the Building Industry

Following upon consultation with the Board of Architectural Education, the Joint Consultative Committee of Architects, Quantity Surveyors and Builders submitted a report to the Council, and to the Councils of the other bodies constituting the Joint Committee, making the following recommendations:—That an exploratory Committee, to be known as the Joint Advisory Committee on Training in the Building Industry should be set up; that the terms of reference to be to explore current systems of training and to make recommendations for future action including the setting up of a committee as envisaged by the Building Training Conference held in January, 1956; that the constitution of the exploratory Committee should be three representatives of the Joint Consultative Committee, three representatives of the R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education, two representatives of the Board of Building Education, and two representatives of the Quantity Surveyors' Committee, R.I.C.S.; that the Committee should have power to call upon experts to give evidence if desired and that the Committee should report to the Joint Consultative Committee who would be responsible for the secretarial services. These proposals were approved by the Council.

London Building By-Laws, 1952: Proposed Amendments

The Institute had been informed that, following upon a number of failures in the fixing of cladding on buildings, the L.C.C. were proposing to make certain amendments to the By-laws to provide a check of methods of fixing and it was proposed to delegate authority to District Surveyors. It had, however, been pointed out that the complete revision of the By-laws was due in 1958 and that it might be better in the meantime, while these new techniques were being tried out, if matters were centrally controlled so that a body of information could be collated and the powers exercised by the granting of waivers. The Council approved this alternative proposal for submission to the L.C.C.

Transfer and Delegation of Powers to Metropolitan Borough Councils

The Council were informed of proposals to transfer certain powers from the L.C.C. to Metropolitan Borough Councils. The majority of the proposals were not connected with architectural or town planning matters. It was agreed to reserve for future comment a proposal to delegate the power to make orders for preservation of trees and woodlands and to consult the Town and Country Planning and Housing Committee. On the general point of the delegation of planning powers, it was agreed that any extension of delegated powers was not in the best public interest, since it could multiply the number of authorities to be dealt with and complicate the channels of communication.

Ventilated Lobbies for Water Closet

It was agreed to give support to a motion to be moved in the London County Council for the reconsideration by the Health Committee and Housing Committee, of the L.C.C. By-laws on the provision of ventilated lobbies. While it was accepted that the provision of a ventilated lobby between a water closet and any other room was desirable in principle, it was agreed that there were many occasions, especially in conversion work, where the provisions of such a lobby involved disproportionate cost and loss of otherwise valuable accommodation, and that there should be powers to grant waivers.

Industry Liaison Sub-committee

It was reported that the Industry Liaison Sub-Committee of the Science Committee had held joint meetings with representatives of the Cement and Concrete Association and with the National Federation of Clay Industries. Useful exchanges of views had taken place and it was intended to publish notes on a number of points which had arisen.

Taxation: Treatment of Provisions for Retirement

The Council considered a report from the R.I.B.A. representatives on meetings convened by the Law Society and attended by representatives of the leading professional institutions to consider and make representations on the provisions of the Finance Bill 1956. The Bill provides for the purchase of retirement annuities by self-employed persons, the premiums of which up to certain limits will be tax-free. As a result of representations made, certain further concessions were to be made by Parliament, especially in regard to those who were partly self-employed and partly salaried. The Council were also informed that the Architects' Benevolent Society were arranging for the provision of suitable annuity schemes for architects in private practice.

R.I.B.A. Small House Designs

Approval was given to the details of the scheme formulated by the Public Relations Committee for the provision of R.I.B.A. designs for small houses and for the setting up of a Designs Executive Committee and the initiation of a competition for the production of these designs. Full details of the scheme are to be published in the R.I.B.A. Journal and the technical press at a later stage.

COMING EVENTS

N. F. B. & E. Summer Meeting.
July 10th at 10.30 a.m. Half-yearly meeting at the Royal Festival Hall.

L.M.B.A.
July 10th at 8.15 p.m. Reception at Guildhall. July 11th at 6.45 p.m. Dinner, at Grosvenor House.

British Society of Master Glass-Painters.
July 11th-28th. Daily from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Exhibition of Stained Glass at the Building Centre.

Canterbury College of Art.
July 11th at 3 p.m. Annual prize-giving and exhibition of students' work of the School of Architecture. At the College of Art.

Architectural Association.
July 13th at 3.30 p.m. Annual prize-giving and exhibition of school work. At the Architectural Association.

Royal Society of Health.
July 12th at 11 a.m. Reception: Talk by Sir Hugh Casson. At 90 Buckingham Palace Road.

In Parliament

Battersea Tower Decision

Although he stood firm by his decision to permit the erection of the proposed tower in the Battersea Park fun fair, the Minister of Housing and Local Government, Mr. Sandys, ranged himself with those who thought Battersea Park the wrong place for such an enterprise as a fun fair when he was questioned about the tower by M.P.s on June 26.

Wing Commander Bullus (Wembley, North, C.) asked the Minister what were his reasons for granting permission; and Mr. Kershaw (Stroud, C.) asked him to forbid the erection of the tower, which was to cost £50,000, in view of the desirability of reducing unnecessary and unproductive building work.

Mr. Sandys said that the proposal had been criticised by some on the ground that it was unnecessary and that, therefore, in the present economic situation, the expenditure involved was undesirable. That might be quite true. But it had no relevance to his decision. Planning controls were never intended by Parliament to be used for regulating capital investment, and it would be quite improper and impracticable to try and use them for that purpose.

The tower was also objected to because it would be an unsightly and incongruous feature. There were many people, and he was one of them, who thought that Battersea Park was not the best place to choose for a fun fair. But rightly or wrongly, Parliament so decided, and thereby accepted the inevitable disturbance of the peaceful character of the park and river bank.

In the setting of a popular amusement garden it was difficult to maintain that an illuminated tower is out of place; and having regard to the illuminated landing-stage, coloured flood-lighting, Chinese lanterns, switch-back, water chute and other fun fair attractions, not to mention the neighbouring chimneys and gasometer, which were very much higher, he honestly did not believe that the addition of this tower would appreciably affect the amenities of the park of the general character of the scene. The new tower might not be a thing of great beauty, but there was no need for it to be an eye-sore; and he had no doubt that it would give pleasure to a great many people.

It was worth mentioning, he added, that the new tower, which would be about 160ft high, would be screened by trees for about half its height.

Riverside Amenities

The House of Lords also had a few words about the matter on the same day. Lord Conesford wanted to know what consultation there had been with the Royal Fine Art Commission, and what advice was received from them. The Earl of Munster told him that the Commission opposed the proposal, on the ground that any extension of commercial development, particularly in the form of an illuminated tower near the river bank, would seriously damage the amenities of the park and the stretch of the river.

Lord Conesford described Battersea Park, with its waterfront and the uninterrupted simplicity of the green lawns and trees along the Thames, as one of the most beautiful in Europe. If the miserable clutter of buildings, kiosks, railings and car parks were removed it could again be beautiful Was it right to treat the considered opinion of the Royal Fine Art Commission with such contempt? He also asked for the correspondence between the Commission and the Ministry of Works to be published, so that the public could judge how far the Commission had tried to save London from this outrage. The Earl of Munster pointed out that the L.C.C. and the Battersea Borough Council had approved the proposal, and the Chelsea Borough Council had opposed it. He would pass on the suggestion for publication of the correspondence.

Plant More Trees

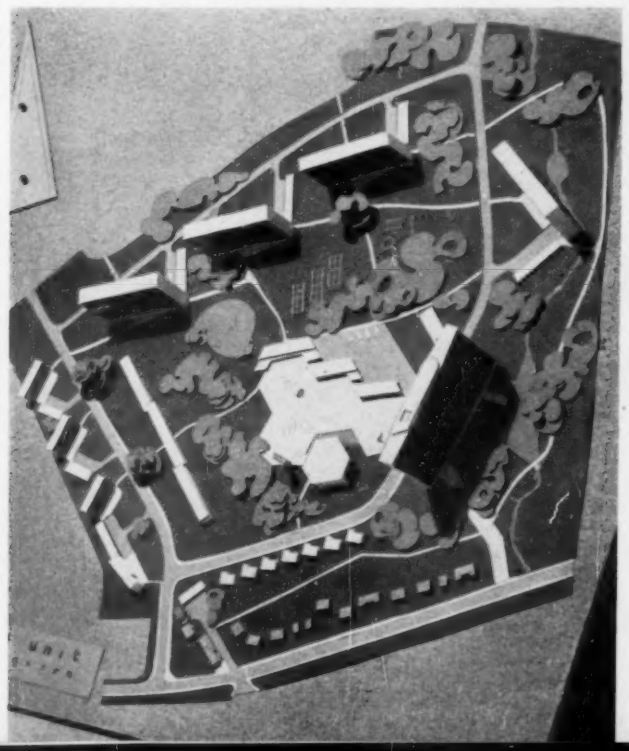
Mr. Sandys announced a new drive to get more trees planted in towns and villages. He was asked by Mr. Ellis Smith to initiate a national campaign during September and October for more grass and tree planting, with the cooperation of local authorities, industry, and Government departments, and gifts of saplings, plants, turf, and other "friendship gifts" invited from interested bodies at home and abroad.

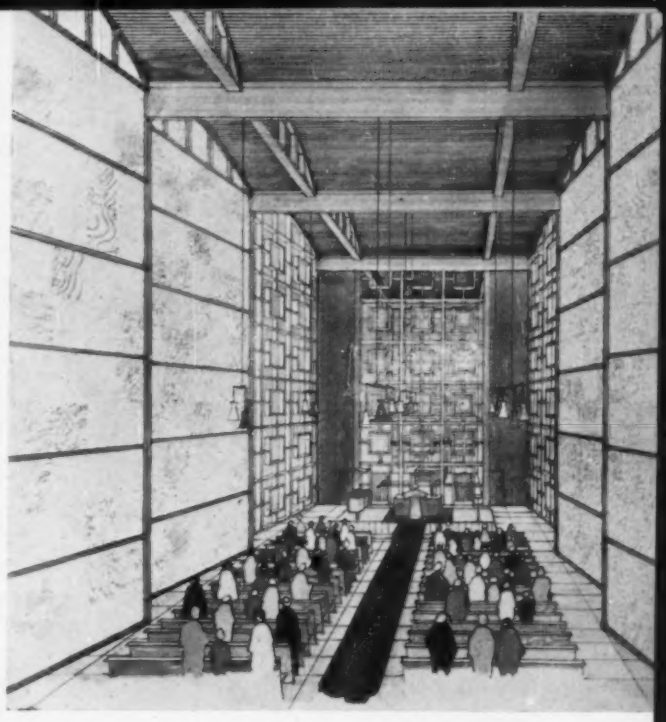
"Trees can contribute a great deal to the charm and cheerfulness of our streets; and I think most of us would be glad to see many more of them", the Minister said. He was sending a circular to local authorities asking them to make a continuing effort to get more trees planted in towns and villages, where this was appropriate. In particular he was urging authorities who were carrying out schemes of slum clearance and redevelopment not to miss this unique opportunity to introduce more trees into those areas. In addition, he was having an illustrated technical manual prepared which would give advice on tree planting in towns. (June 26.)

Private Enterprise New Town

Mr. MacColl asked the Minister of Housing and Local Government whether he was aware of the proposal to build, by private enterprise, a new town at All Hallows-on-Sea, Kent; and whether in view of the importance of assessing the needs of overspill on a national scale, he would require all applications for planning permission in this area to be referred to him. Mr. Sandys said that he was aware of this important proposal, but he thought it right that it should be considered in the first instance by the Kent County Council, who were the local planning authority. Mr. McColl urged that the question of overspill and new towns far transcended particular local interests. There was a feeling in London, Manchester, and other places whose need to treat overspill was being held back, that this was an attempt to leave the problem to speculative building. Would the Minister, he asked, take the matter into his own charge? Mr. Sandys explained that in this case the main need was to provide houses for workers in the new oil refinery on the Isle of Grain. He was keeping in touch with the Kent County Council about this proposal. When he knew their views he would consider the wider implications of the whole project. (June 26.)

Model of a housing development. Part of a portfolio by J. Squire, fourth year, Leeds School of Architecture and Town Planning. Awarded the National Federation of Clay Industries Travelling Scholarship 1956





Interior view of a church. One of a set of three drawings by J. Carby Hall, third year, Leeds School of Architecture and Town Planning. Awarded the City of Leeds Travelling Scholarship 1956

London Building

Mr. Hunter asked what was the total number of houses planned to be built in the new towns for the London and Middlesex areas, and the total number built; what was the number of families transferred from the London and Middlesex areas into the new towns. Mr. Sandys replied that houses built in new towns were not earmarked in advance for families coming from particular parts of Greater London. He understood that by the end of last year the eight new towns in the Home Counties had provided houses for about 8,000 families from the County of London and about 7,900 from Middlesex.

He added in a further reply, that he expected house building in the new towns round London would continue at the rate of about 10,000 houses a year, and of course the counties of London and Middlesex would get a substantial proportion of them. (June 26.)

Supersonic Damage Research

The Minister of Supply told the House of Commons that up to the end of May, about 160 complaints of damage, mostly minor ones, had been received after the recent world record speed flight by the D.R.2 aircraft. A few of these complaints had been investigated by the Building Research Station, which was studying the effects of supersonic bangs on buildings. Mr. Beswick asked if adequate compensation was being paid, and if everything was being done to minimise the damage that was being caused. Mr. Maudling said that while they did not accept liability they paid compensation as if liability rested on the Crown. The number of supersonic bangs taking place was much less than a year ago, but he agreed that this was a serious problem, and the Building Research Station was embarking on a long-term study of the whole effect of flying on buildings. As soon as anything useful was available, he added, he would publish it. (June 25.)

MEAL VENNEL PERTH COMPETITION RESULT

FIRST
- HERBERT G. WEST, DIP. ARCH. (ABERDEEN) *in association with* ROBERT E. G. MILLER, D.A. (GLAS.), A.R.I.B.A.

SECOND
- FREDERICK SELBY, DIPL. ING., A.R.I.B.A.

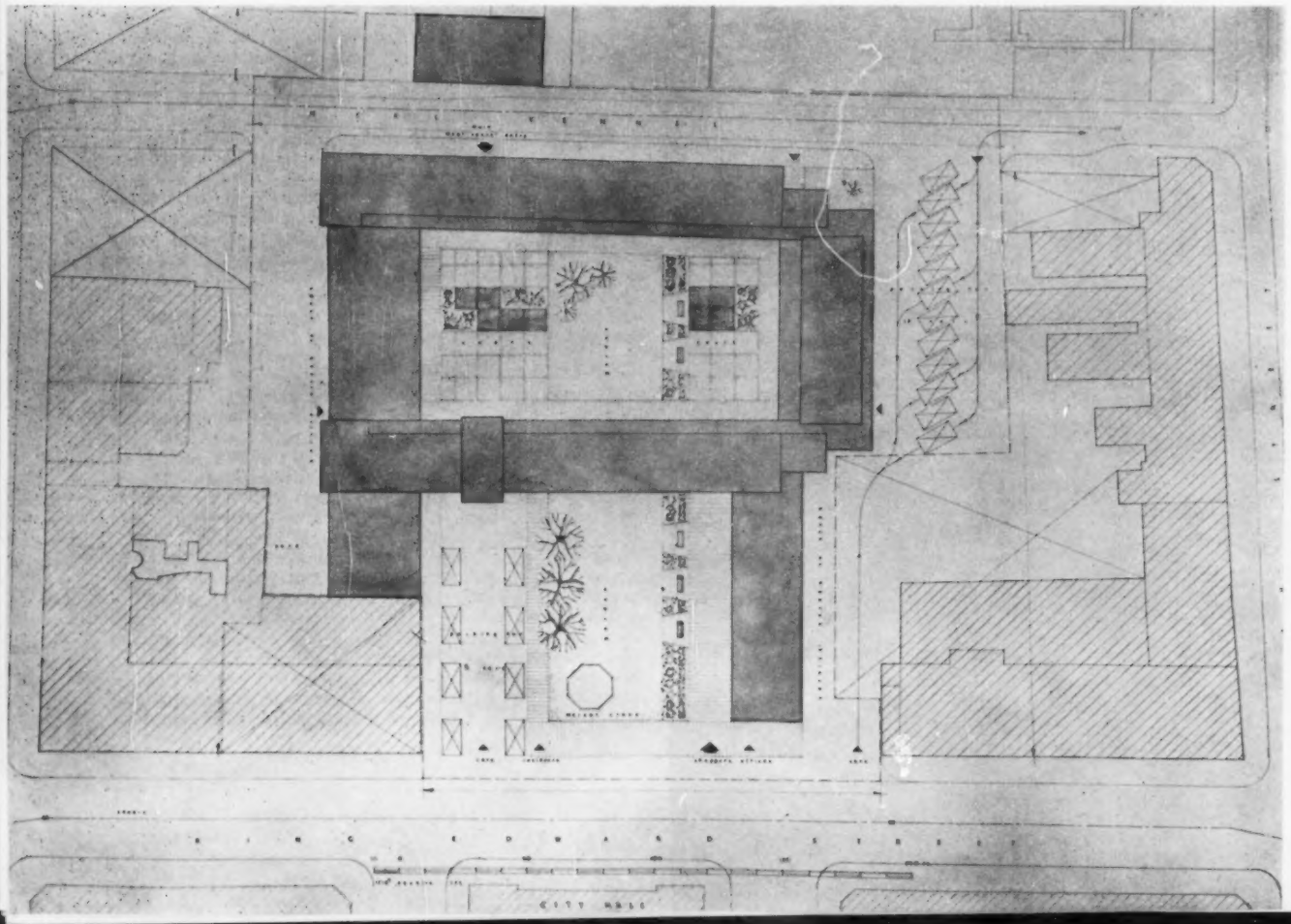
THIRD
- T. FINDLAY LYON, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

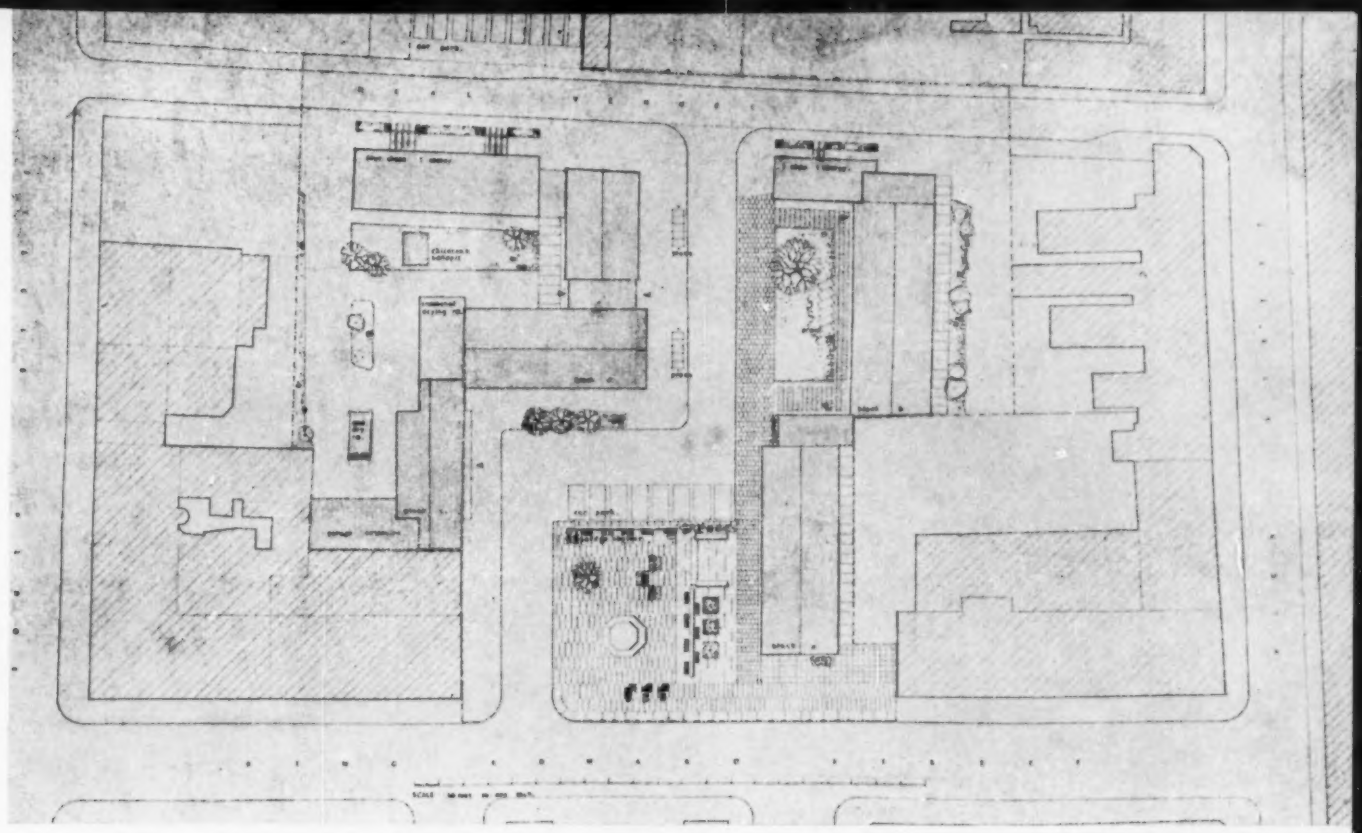
COMMENDED
- Kenneth G. Wallace
- Robert A. Strang, D.A. (GLAS.), A.R.I.B.A. *in association with* James H. Fisher, D.A. (GLAS.)

Report of the Assessor, Mr. R. J. NAISMITH

TWO fundamental approaches are available for solving the problem of laying out groups of shopping and business premises (including a certain proportion of residential accommodation) as part of the central area in an existing town. One seeks to create a precinct or precincts where people may walk freely unencumbered by vehicular traffic. The other accepts the supposition that pedestrians and motor vehicles cannot be segregated in an area where shopping, and even more so, business is done. These alternatives represent the extreme points of view but a solution must be based on one or the other. It can be correctly shown that neither approach is ideal. The first, founded on the idea of a "pedestrian precinct" has an element of inconvenience for those who would shop or do business by car; and it deprives the area, in some measure, of the sense of bustle traditionally associated with success-

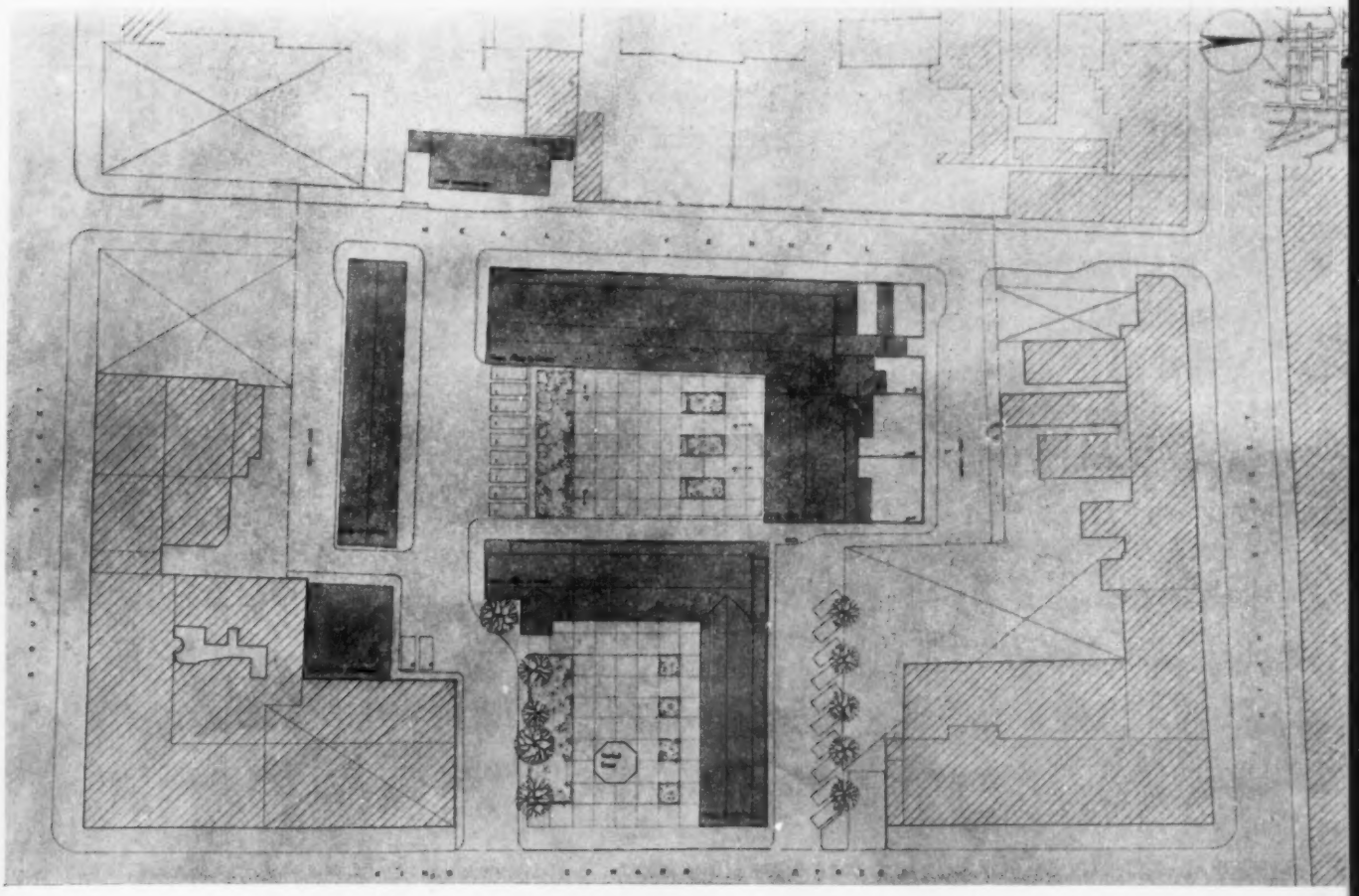
Winner's site plan





Site plan. Second prize

Site plan. Third prize



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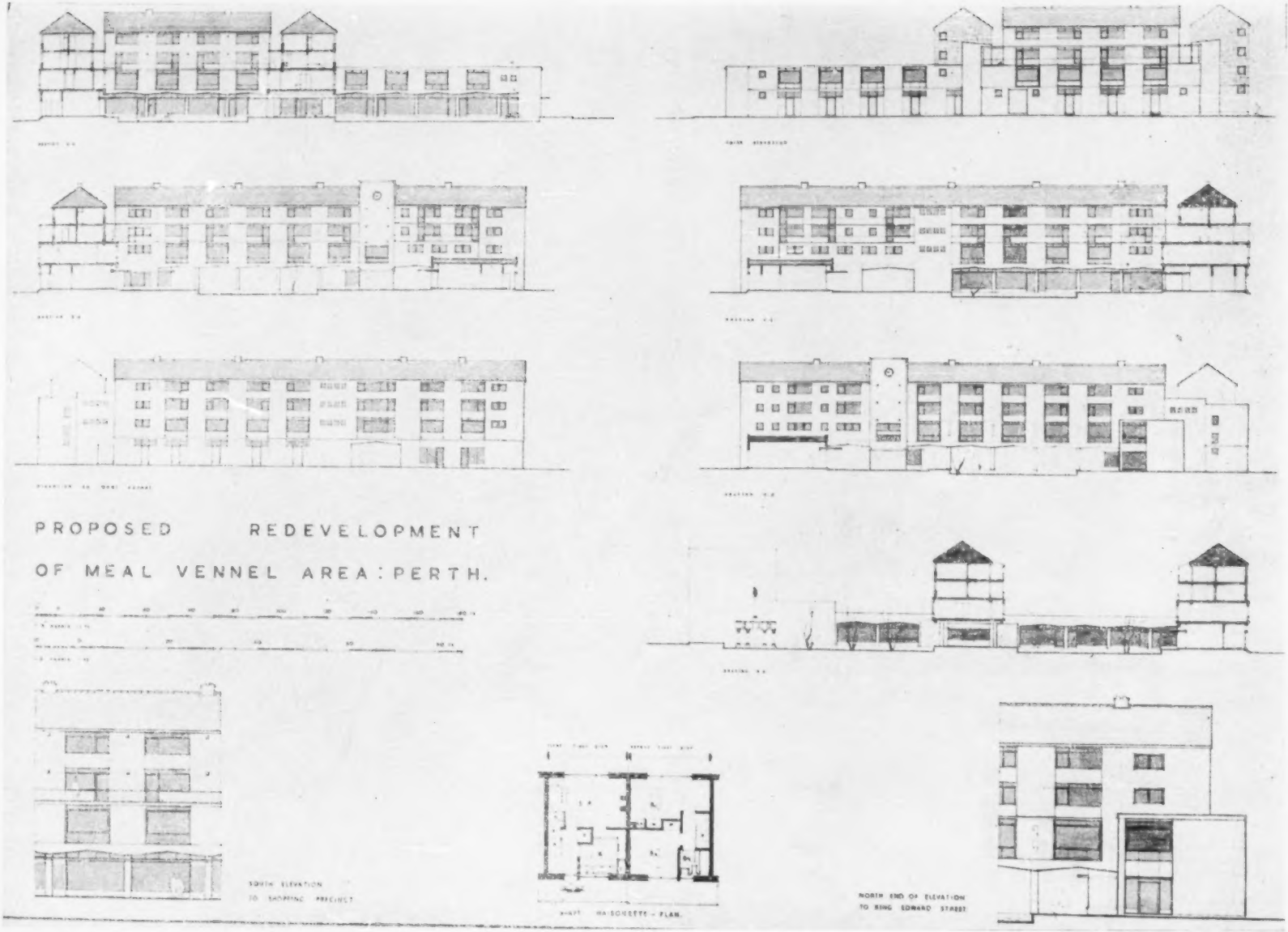
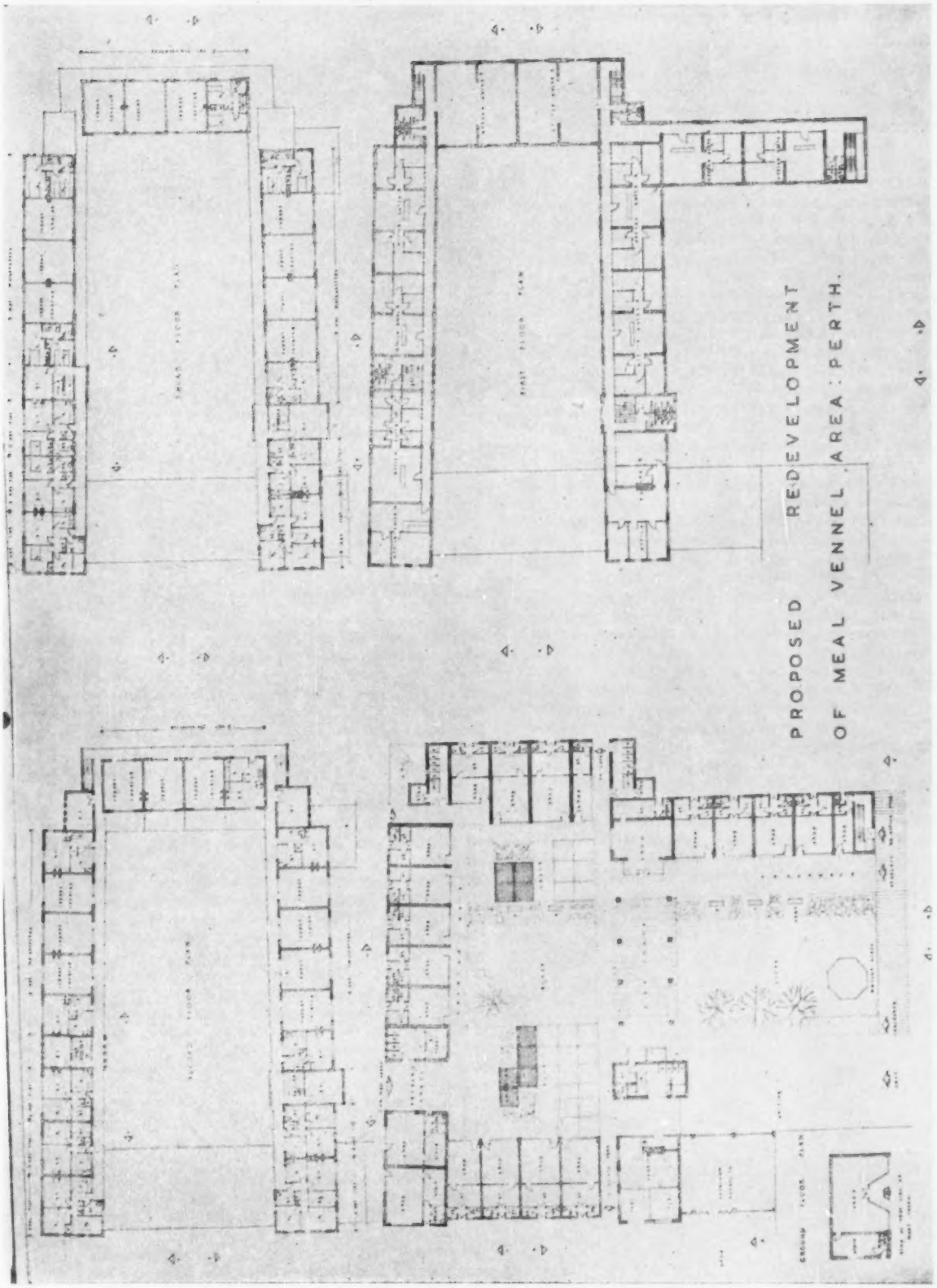


Meal Vennel Perth Competition. Winners' plans and elevations


PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
OF MEAL VENNEL AREA: PERTH.

Meal Vennel
Perth Competition Result

Continued from page 8

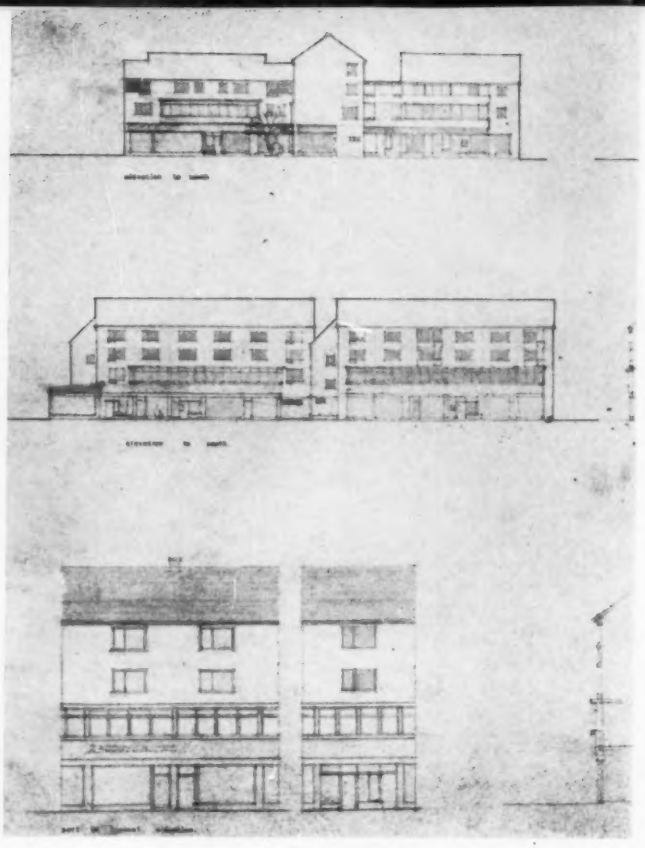
ful shopping centres. The second, by permitting vehicles to pass along and between the frontages of the buildings induces street accidents and depreciates amenity and the architecture.

Whichever alternative is adopted in the preparation of plans the inherent disadvantages belonging to it have to be understood and kept within reasonable control.

In the planning of shops the prospect of future additions merits attention. Study of the past development of urban centres reveals a degree of unpredictability in the changes which take place. These changes often demand more accommodation and a familiar result of this is the haphazard extensions which appear at the backs of premises fronting the principal shopping streets. Freedom to grow in this way, within limits, suits the shopkeeper but may not appeal to the tidy mind of an architect and those concerned with the improvement of environment. A successful plan would attempt to find a means of resolving these apparently conflicting desires.

Offices require a situation where as much as possible quietness and privacy can be obtained and where the entrances are disposed to give a good address. Their internal planning will depend to a large degree on the needs of the occupier.

Houses occupying the upper floors of buildings in the centre of towns is a well established Scottish tradition. Although it is not so long ago that the custom was regarded by some with disfavour, recent legislation indicates that it will be largely revived for new building. Up-to-date technique in construction and planning is required to overcome some of the difficulties and disadvantages which were often found in the traditional flats, e.g. maisonettes may well have a certain superiority over flats under such conditions; the employment of drying rooms frees the planner from the troublesome requirement of providing the less convenient drying-greens; questions of light, ventilation and aspect can be given more regard because modern construction permits more flexible internal planning. Some of the objections to the older flats arose because of the badly planned extensions to shops already referred to; entrances to the houses were sometimes as a consequence replaced by ill-lit undignified



Elevations. Design placed second

doorways leading from pends at the back of the building where amenity received scant respect. From all this and many more considerations it is evident that the building of houses as part of the town centre such as here, requires ingenuity and skill; yet, when successfully accomplished, they could well become the most sought after of all by a large section of the community.

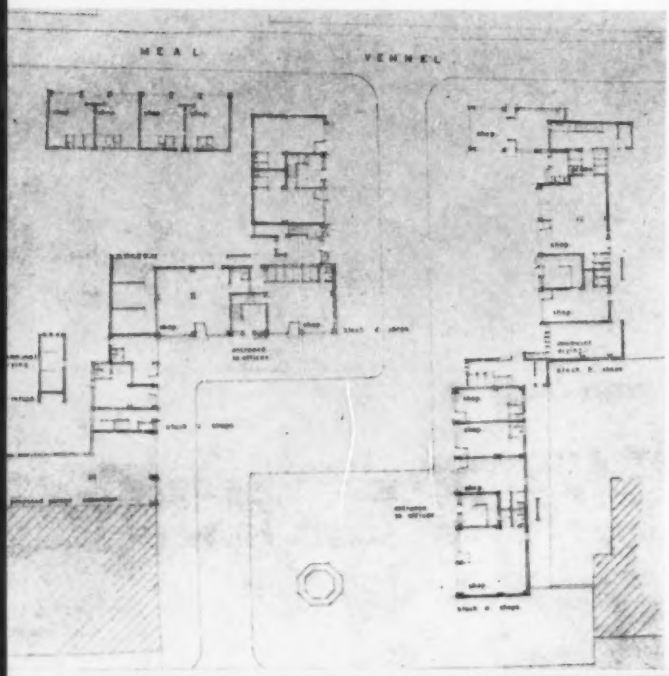
Peculiarities of the site have also to be taken into account, e.g. in this instance the unsightly backs of the majority of the existing properties in High Street, South Street and Scott Street may survive for a long time and should, therefore, not stand conspicuous in the new surroundings. On the other hand the City Hall and the Mercat Cross invite an appropriate setting.

As well as affecting layout these considerations have bearing on the architecture. In the absence of a uniformly architectural style in the neighbourhood only two predominant characteristics belonging to the existing buildings need influence the new. First the almost exclusive use of stone and slates and, secondly, the small domestic scale to be observed not only in the various parts of the buildings such as the doors, windows, etc., but in the overall dimensions of the buildings themselves where long frontages of a repetitive nature and uninterrupted roof lines generally do not occur.

The minimum requirements and the other determining factors laid down in the conditions of this competition have to be provided for on the basis of a policy such as the foregoing. Furthermore, the architect has to impart to the resulting scheme the art of good proportion and imaginative design and to create a dramatic setting appropriate to the site and up-to-date with the times.

I am of the opinion that, out of the forty-three designs submitted in this competition for the proposed redevelopment of the Meal Vennel Area, the following three are the best in order of merit:—

Part Plan. Design placed second



Design placed First—No. 22

The proposed buildings in this scheme are pleasantly arranged in relation to the site and its principal features. The single storey buildings on the south side ensure ample penetration of sunlight into the gardens. The vehicular and pedestrian accesses have been convincingly arranged to avoid most of the inconvenience of a shopping precinct. The positioning of the shops themselves is cleverly designed to attract attention and invite inspection. Although their somewhat restricted depth suggests that adjustment may be called for, nevertheless the author presents in his report and plans a comprehensive appreciation of the problem and an admirable solution.

Design placed Second—No. 1

The simplicity of the layout of this scheme possess merit. Unlike No. 22 it permits vehicular traffic between the shopping frontages but introduces gardens between the carriageway and the fronts of some of the shops. Unfortunately it does not fulfil in detail the promise of its basic conception, and there are indications in minor errors in draughting to suggest that had more attention been paid to completion, the resulting design would have been difficult to better. The number of cars for which parking is provided falls below the requirements of the conditions, but it is obvious that room could be provided for the three more needed without detriment to the scheme.

Design placed Third—No. 3

This scheme is based on an excellent lay-out of the buildings. The elevational treatment does not rise to the same level of design and there are one or two defects in the planning of the houses in relation to daylight standards. Despite these, however, and the fact that the detailed plan for the extension to the garage shown has been omitted, the general conception merits this placing.

Commended Designs—No. 5 & No. 26

No. 26 does not comply with the requirements of Byelaw 77, but the additional stair accordingly required could be provided without damaging the design. Like other schemes submitted the pitch of the roofs would have to be increased to comply with Byelaw 164. One house is underlit and underventilated and some of the bedrooms have inadequate window provisions. Apart from these defects the scheme has a dignity of lay-out and refinement in proportion which deserve mention.

Winner's Report

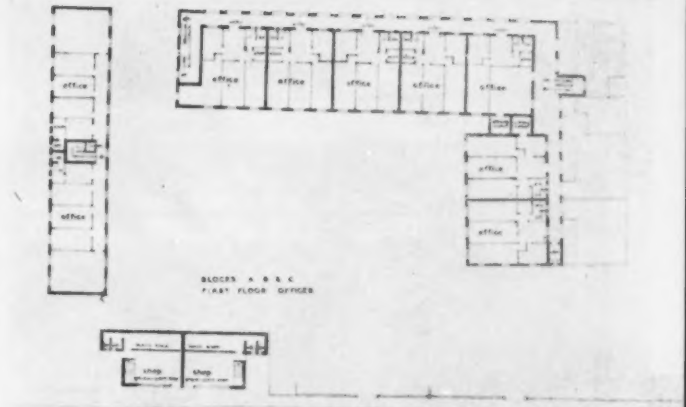
The scheme seeks to create a focal point to the centre of the City of Perth, to impart a civic atmosphere and to reconcile and combine this atmosphere with the domestic scale of residential development.

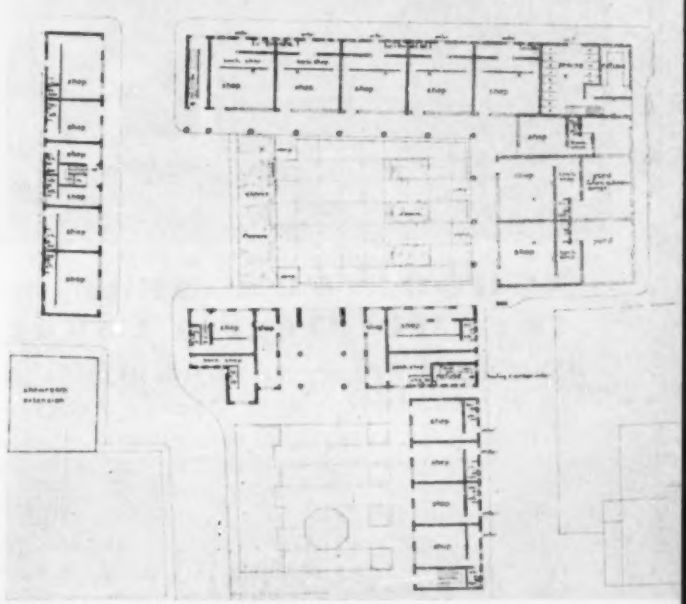
The scheme provides designed open space in front of the City Hall in the form of a garden which is integrated into the layout of the shopping court.

The accommodation provided is as follows:—23 shops, 6-2 apartment houses, 17-3 apartment houses, 2-4 apartment houses, 1,336 square yards of garden ground, parking space for 20 cars. The total estimated cost is £146,000.

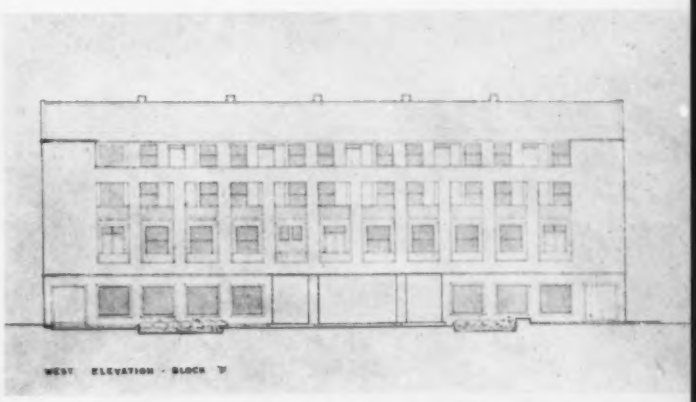
The shops have been designed to form a pedestrian precinct excluding all wheeled traffic, but parking spaces are provided so that cars can set down their passengers very near to the shops. Vehicular access for unloading goods is provided to all shops by means of roads on the perimeter of the site.

The shops shown in the drawings are generally in units 18ft wide from centre to centre of the cross walls, but any shop can be extended to another unit.





Plans & detail of elevation. Design placed third



A staircase tower with clocks has been carried up to just above the ridge level on the east block parallel to King Edward Street. This forms a focal point when the precinct is entered through the pend from Meal Vennel, and on the elevation facing the City Hall, it provides an emphasis and imparts civic character to the east elevation facing the City Hall.

Entrance

SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN, Heston for Middlesex County Council

architects: J. M. AUSTIN-SMITH & PARTNERS
in collaboration with County Architect: C. G. STILLMAN
assistants in charge: H. MOREL & P. C. HARRISON

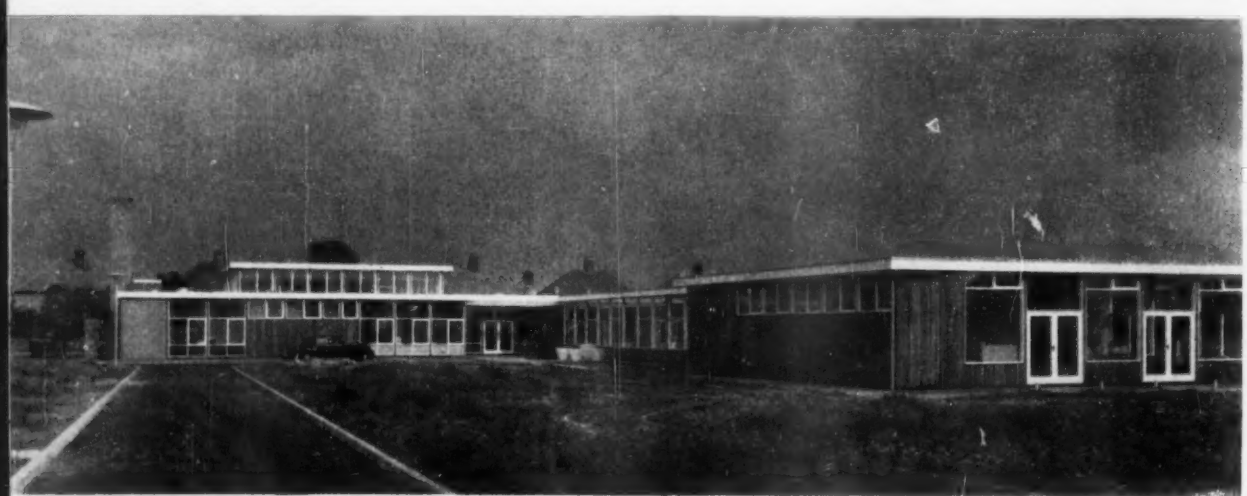
THIS school, opened in May, is for 80 afflicted children and is built on a fairly flat 3 acre site with a total floor area of 11,799ft sq. The layout makes provision for a future extension to accommodate a further 40 child places. The ages of the children range from 2 to 16 years.

Research

Preliminary research showed that the general opinion today indicates that deaf children—who absorb impressions mainly through the eye—need a sense of security in their environment and favour small intimate spaces. Knowledgeable opinion varies on standardisation of design factors but all authorities are unanimous in their agreement of noise elimination and acoustic treatment for such a building.

Modern teaching technique revolves around individual hearing aid sets for each child. Noise transmission between classrooms must therefore be reduced to a minimum—to afford efficient operation of the sets

View from the road



—and special sound-proofed rooms are necessary for pure auditory work.

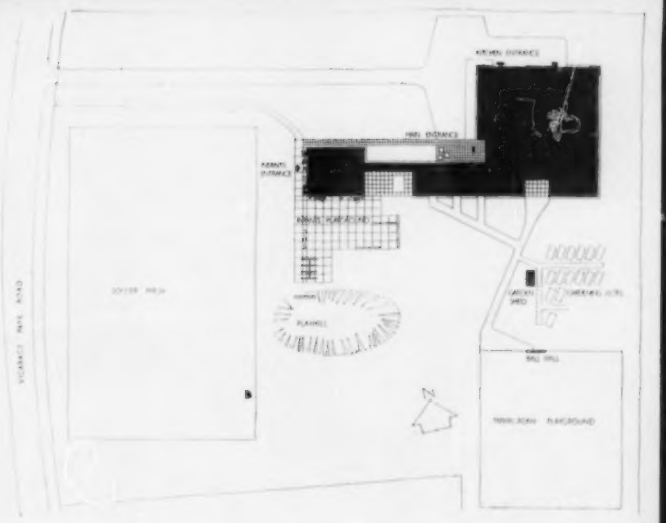
As the deaf are mostly unconscious of high frequency; vibrations in the low frequency range are those most to be excluded. This was achieved by laying "quiet" floors and lining all walls and ceilings with absorbent materials. The architects have chosen a pre-fabricated panel type of construction which they consider further aids reduction of noise transmission.

Specific design influences

An accepted standard of 10 children per class was laid down. As they use a great deal of dramatisation, deaf children require more space than is the usual and the average floor area of each classroom is 360ft sq. These classrooms are divided into three groups—3 for juniors, 4 for seniors and an infants' wing which is separated from the main teaching area. The infants' wing has indoor play space and adjoining it is a sound-proof room for individual auditory instruction.

Room units are grouped around the assembly hall which in this case is the focal element of the design. The hall is also used as a gymnasium and dining room and the kitchen is therefore placed alongside. The kitchen can cope with 100 meals at one sitting. Just next to the hall is a small internal open courtyard with planting visible from most places in the school which provides interesting aspects and viewpoints as well as helping to eliminate corridor space. No provision has been made for outdoor teaching as this is discouraged by authorities because bright external light

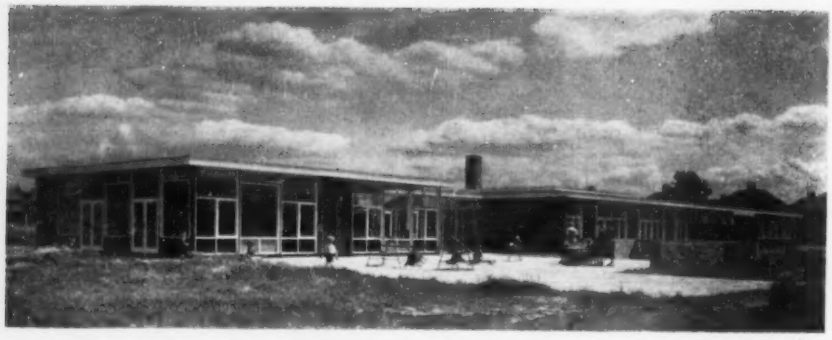
Continued on page 17



SITE PLAN

Infants' wing

Infants' wing



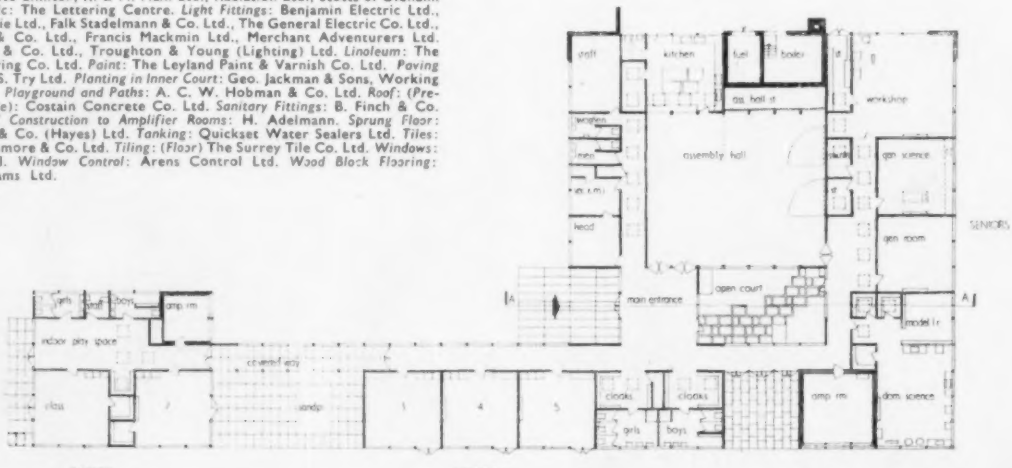
View from west

General Contractor: VIC HALLAM LTD.

Subcontractors:

Bricks: Henry J. Greenham (1929) Ltd. *Clock*: Gent & Co. Ltd. *Cubicles for Showers*: Holoplast Ltd. *Curtains*: Primavera. *Electrical Installation*: W. H. Gaze & Sons Ltd., Southern Electricity Board. *Fencing and Gates*: Penfold Fencing and Engineering Ltd. *Fire Alarm*: Gent & Co. Ltd. *Flooring*: (*Cork*) Semtex Ltd. *Gas Installation*: North Thames Gas Board. *Heating*: J. Cooksey & Son (Ashford) Ltd. *Ironmongery*: Vic Hallam Ltd. *Kitchen Equipment*: Asquith & Co. (Refrigeration) Ltd., Crypto Limited, R. & M. Main Ltd., Radiation Ltd., Stotts of Oldham. *Lettering—Plastic*: The Lettering Centre. *Light Fittings*: Benjamin Electric Ltd., J. & G. Coughtrie Ltd., Falk Stadelmann & Co. Ltd., The General Electric Co. Ltd., Hume Atkins & Co. Ltd., Francis Mackmin Ltd., Merchant Adventurers Ltd. Fredk. Thomas & Co. Ltd., Troughton & Young (Lighting) Ltd. *Linoleum*: The Marbolith Flooring Co. Ltd. *Paint*: The Leyland Paint & Varnish Co. Ltd. *Paving* (*Concrete*): W. S. Try Ltd. *Planting in Inner Court*: Geo. Jackman & Sons, Working Nurseries Ltd. *Playground and Paths*: A. C. W. Hobman & Co. Ltd. *Roof*: (*Prestressed Concrete*): Costain Concrete Co. Ltd. *Sanitary Fittings*: B. Finch & Co. Ltd. *Soundproof Construction to Amplifier Rooms*: H. Adelmann. *Sprung Floor*: Horsley Smith & Co. (Hayes) Ltd. *Tanking*: Quickset Water Sealers Ltd. *Tiles*: (*Quarry*) R. Passmore & Co. Ltd. *Tiling*: (*Floor*) The Surrey Tile Co. Ltd. *Windows*: Vic Hallam Ltd. *Window Control*: Arens Control Ltd. *Wood Block Flooring*: Stevens & Adams Ltd.

PLAN AND SECTION AA
SCALE: 1 IN = 40 FT



School for Deaf Children

can cause unnecessary eye strain and also to avoid distraction of surrounding movement. Venetian blinds are fitted to all windows.

Fittings and finishes

All classrooms have wires laid in the floor screed, connecting a microphone on the teacher's desk to individual hearing aid sets at each child place. Senior pupils have their own amplifier room.

Incorporated in the domestic science room is a model flat which is furnished as a bed-sitting room for instructing the girls in housecraft.

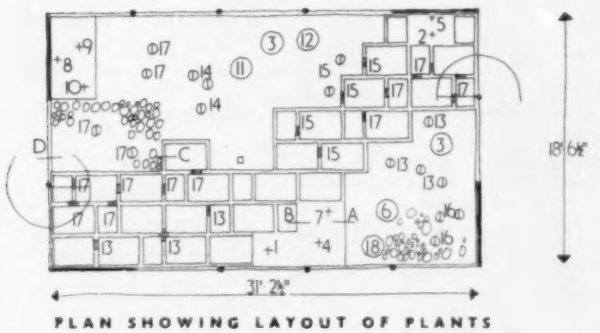
The architects felt that the prefabricated system chosen (Derwent) has made possible a building that has a more human atmosphere than one constructed of brick and concrete. To eliminate still further sound transmission between classrooms, the standard wall finish was improved upon by using two layers of plasterboard with an *in situ* plaster finish on either side of the two timber partitions. (Sound reduction is 45 decibels.) To achieve correct reverberation factors in individual classrooms, all ceilings are perforated acoustic board.

Whereas in the past, boarded floors were insisted upon so a teacher in such schools could attract attention by setting up vibrations across the floor (stamping or tapping), the emphasis today is to encourage pupils to lead as normal a life as possible, and so in this school the concrete floors are covered with lino.

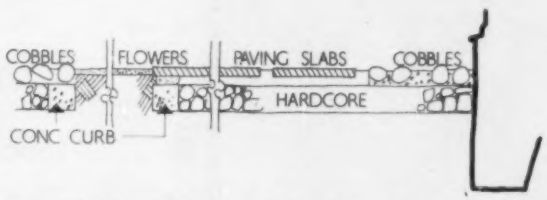
Cost

The already quoted floor area of 11,799ft sq. includes covered ways, works out at 147ft sq per child place. The tender price (based on 1954 contract figures) is £49,012.

This can be broken up into a net cost of buildings and playgrounds at £42,372 or £3.11.11 per ft sq. Cost of buildings only, including general acoustic treatment and sound proofing, was £40,482, or £3.8.9 per ft sq. The net cost per child place was £530.

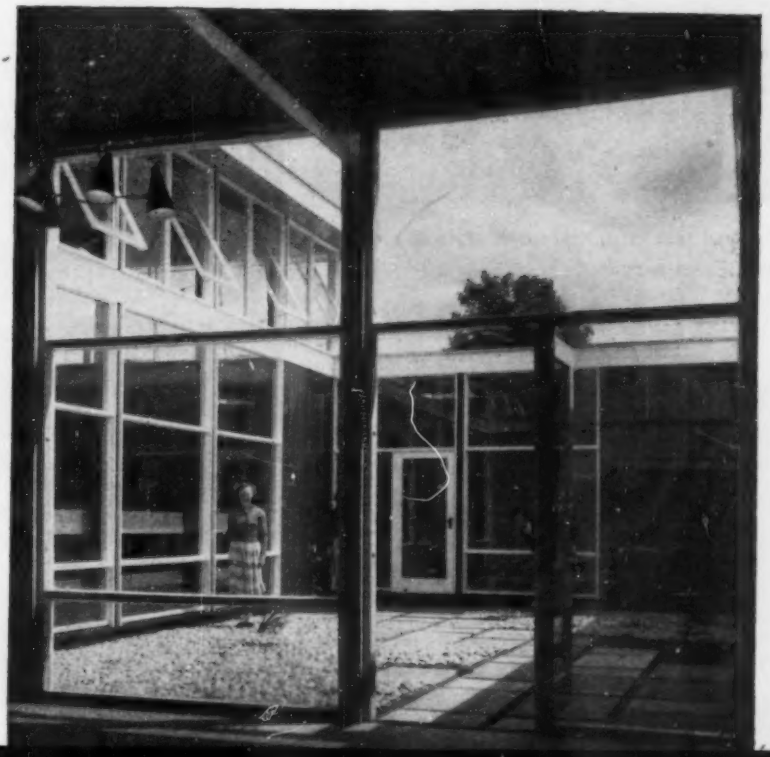


PLAN SHOWING LAYOUT OF PLANTS



SECTIONAL DETAIL OF PAVING

Internal courtyard

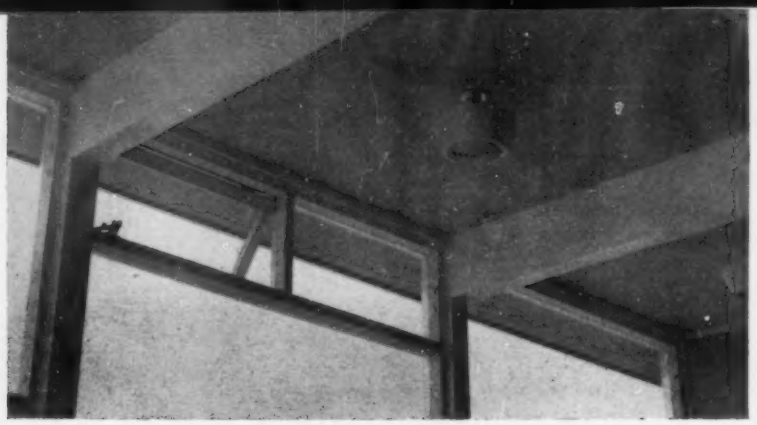


Botanical key

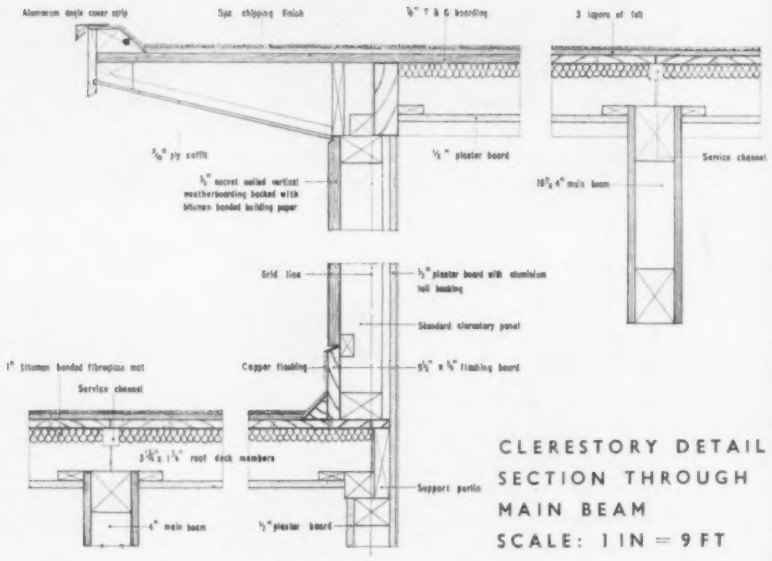
1. *JUNIPER SABINA TANARISCISOLIA*
2. *JUNIPER HORIZONTALIS BAR HARBOUR*
3. *No. 2 IRIS ST. CRISPIN MEYER 1939*
4. *ACER BISECTUM PALMATISITUM*
5. *CLEMATIS MARCEL MOSER*
6. *AZELEA OBTUSA HI-NO-DEGIRI*
7. *POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA ABRRUSCULA*
8. *COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS*
9. *RHODODENDRON BRITTANIA*
10. *COTONEASTER PRASTRATA*
11. *GYTISUS KEWENSIS*
12. *No. 2 LAVANDULA NANA—ATROPURPUREA*
13. *ARENARIA BALEARICA*
14. *FRANKENIA THYMISOLIA*
15. *RAOULIA AUSTRALIS*
16. *SCACHYS CORSICA*
17. *THYMUS COCCINEUS STLENDENS*
18. *HARDY FERN*

School for Deaf Children

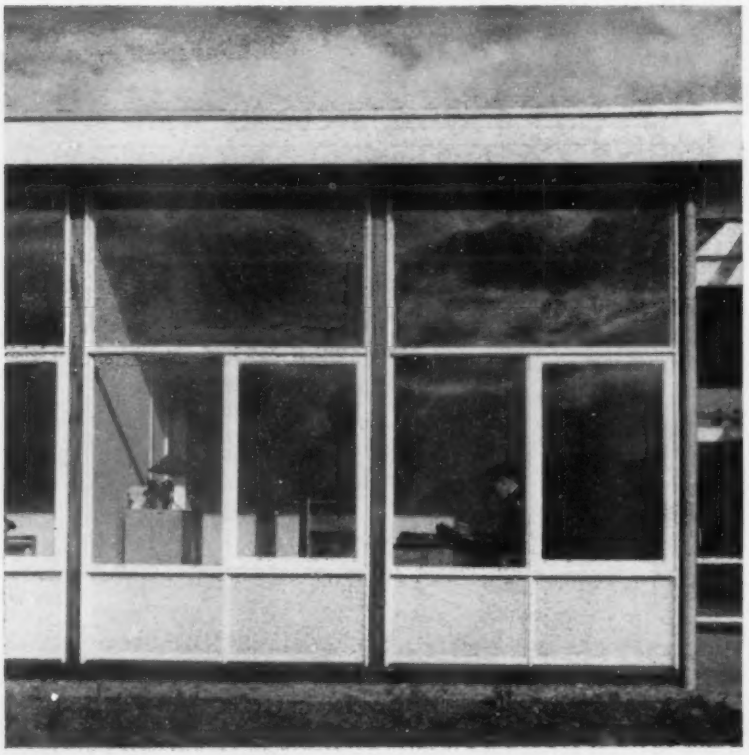
External face of sound-proofed window detailed on opposite page.



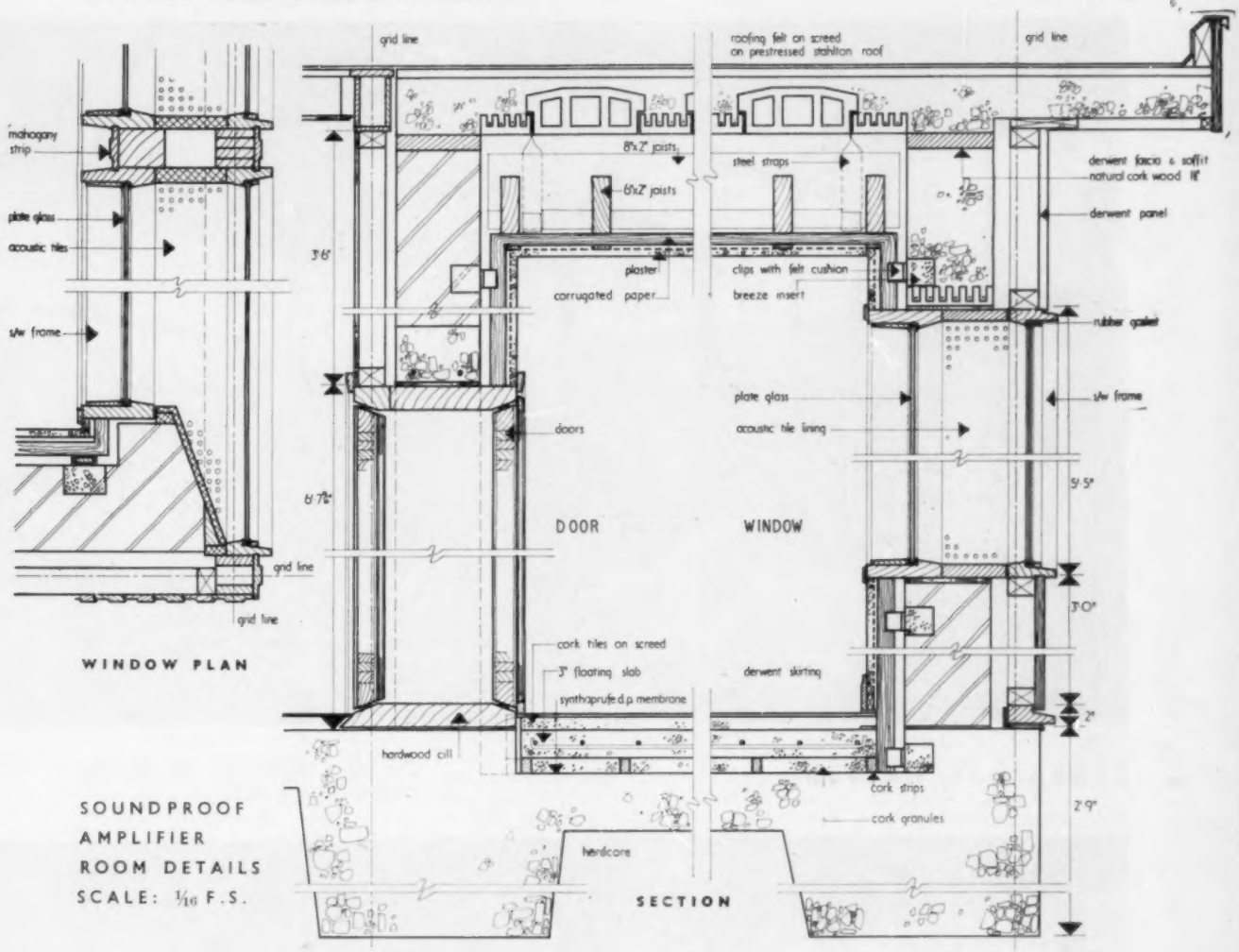
Ceiling


Aluminium angle cover strip
Spar chipping finish
½" T & G boarding
3 layers of felt
⅜" ply soffit
½" plaster board
½" secret nailed vertical weatherboarding backed with bitumen bonded building paper
Service channel
10⅝ x 4" main beam
Grid line
½" plaster board with aluminium foil backing
Standard clerestory panel
1" bitumen bonded fibreglass mat
Copper flashing
5½" x ¾" flashing board
Service channel
3 ⅜" x 1¼" roof deck members
Support purlin
4" main beam
½" plaster board

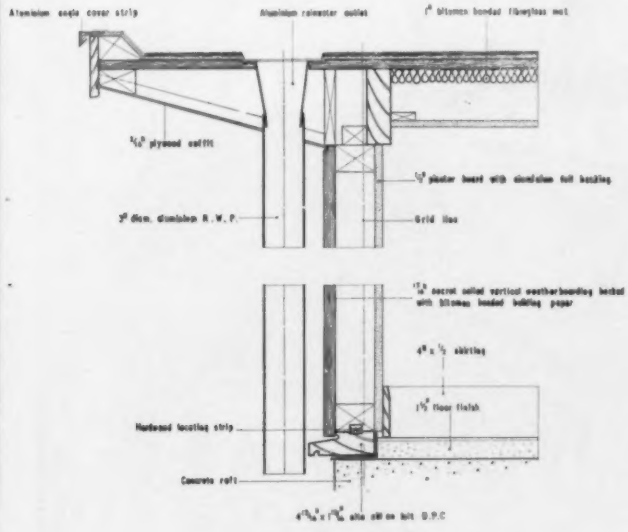
CLERESTORY DETAIL
SECTION THROUGH
MAIN BEAM
SCALE: 1 IN = 9 FT



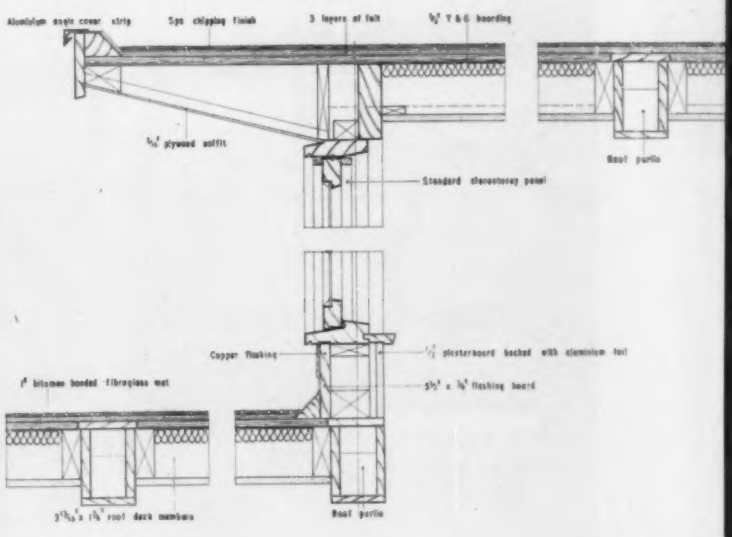
Close-up of wall panels

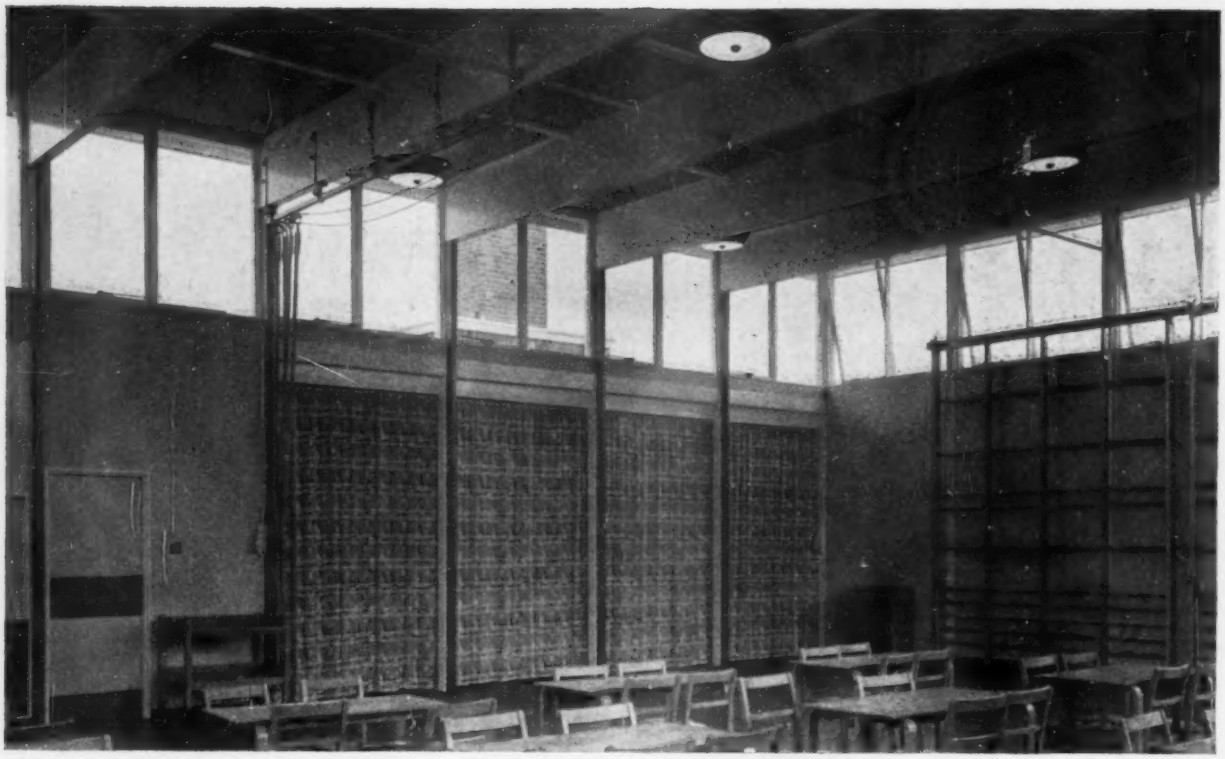


WALL PANEL & R.W. OUTLET DETAIL



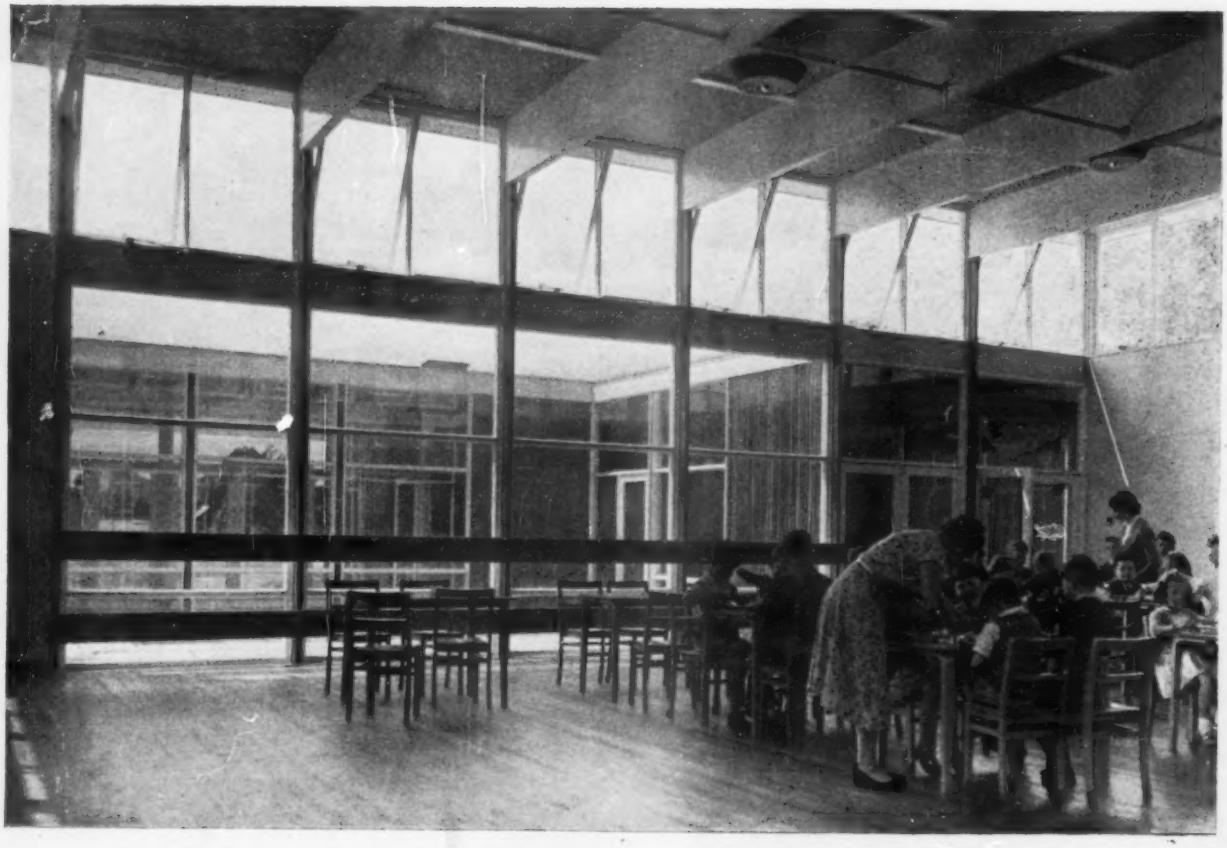
CLERESTORY DETAIL: SECTION PARALLEL TO MAIN BEAM





School at Heston

Two views of assembly hall showing the various functions it can serve



Metal Windows

I HAVE been fortunate to receive a copy of a paper given by Captain J. Fox Williams of Messrs. Williams & Williams, to students of the Leeds School of Architecture, on the subject of windows and metal ones in particular.

His endeavour as a window specialist was to pass on some aspects of window problems, which are likely to concern the architect. He said that some architects refuse to permit architectural elevations to influence window openings, insisting that the functional requirements of the project are decisive. Others, believing architecture to be an applied art, insist that everything must be secondary to the elevations. The achievements of the former school have sometimes puzzled him, while he knew of an important building in London where the architect of the latter school sacrificed his clients to his elevation, with the result that the clients enjoy, for their personal office rooms, perpetual artificial light. Actually, of course, somewhere between these two extremes, good sense and good architecture is to be found.

Firstly, then, the architects must decide, functionally or aesthetically, on the window openings. What does the architect then need technically from the window manufacturer? Essential requirements differ, but broadly are:—

Controlled Ventilation. That is, ventilation to the desired extent, when wanted, and only when wanted, and satisfactory in all seasons: *Adequate Light*: *Weather-tight Joints* between window and masonry: *Minimum Maintenance* and, above all, windows within his clients' financial budget.

There may, in special circumstances, be other essential requirements such as noise reduction and minimum heat transmission. The former is important in schools, offices and flats on busy thoroughfares, whilst the latter, a virtual necessity for air-conditioned buildings, is becoming increasingly important with the rising cost of fuel. Permanent ventilation is complicated by regulations designed a hundred years ago, for the reduction of the incidence of tuberculosis. To-day, this question of controlled ventilation has its comic side as it is not unusual for window contracts to include permanent ventilation at a cost of thousands of pounds, in order to meet requirements of local building regulations, but once the building has been occupied, for the owner to be compelled to spend an equal amount on their removal. Such nonsense architects should seek to eliminate.

The character of the building will generally determine whether standard or purpose-made windows shall be used. Capt. Williams' view is that one of the basic reasons for the high standard of living in the U.S.A. is a willingness to accept standardization in a great many directions, whilst retaining freedom and the necessary funds to go on a "I want to be different" spree now and then or here and there. In windows, as in cars, evolving excellence is made possible by standardization. The manufacturer, or even the architect, of monoliths or mousetraps, who constantly fritters energy on the production of exclusive models, cannot expect the world to beat a path to his doorstep. Without prejudicing the decision for standard or for purpose-made windows, he said that standard windows in this country are a by-product of World War I as since that time, standard windows have been generally available for both domestic and factory requirements, but it was not until World War II that formal British Standard Specifications were prepared. The first was B.S.990:1941, a War Emergency standard, but as the problem of post-war housing emerged, the B.S.I. brought together the industry and all the various interests concerned, to prepare what is known as B.S.990:1945. Since its issue, some hundred thousand copies have been printed, ten thousand in Spanish, and it proved to be quite literally, one of B.S.I.'s best sellers. [Incidentally Capt. Williams did not say how many hundred thousand windows to B.S.900 had been made, which undoubtedly, must be quite a fantastic number]. In B.S.990 are found the results of the work of the best brains of the window industry as applied to the small house, and in using the term 'small house', he noted that eminent U.S. architects do not hesitate to use similar standard windows for houses costing well in excess of a hundred thousand pounds.

While this standards work proceeded in Britain, similar work was done in U.S.A., and there the number of standard types is forty-one, against the 155 in B.S.990, which does not include the Z in "types". This greater number was said to be on account of this country's architects' demand. In Germany about the same period, standards were discussed, and also in Belgium.

Capt. Williams continued by saying that the debate as to whether a self-respecting architect should use standard units is even now easy to inflame, yet in the speaker's opinion, given careful fixing, within the scope of its size range, it is doubtful whether a better window than B.S.990 window is produced. He emphasized the qualification "within its scope".

Standard doors are also specified in B.S.990, and are certainly better than most of the purpose-made doors produced prior to World War II. Their technical details embody all that the industry has learnt of casement door construction, and with the addition to the range of inward-opening doors, the argument for standardization gained considerably. Prior to World War II, the construction of weather-type windows, opening inwards, taxed the ingenuity of most makers, but the pooling of the knowledge of the whole trade, which is a *sine qua non* of a British standard, resulted in a detail that easily surpassed all the individual efforts that had gone before. In rounding off his considerations of standard windows, Capt. Williams said that, as architects of the future, his listeners deserved good standards, and should work for them, because for to-day's small house, village hall, farm building or factory, standards provide the only honest answer. That they are no hindrance to creative imagination was proved by Christopher Nicholson in his Glitterdrome at Dunstable, wherein he achieved an early masterpiece at an unbelievably low cost.

Captain Fox Williams then turned to the sphere of monumental buildings: buildings to last a century or more, and buildings of a civic scale. In his opinion, the simple answer is purpose-made windows in medium universal sections, he recommended the architects should save themselves work and their clients money, by determining an office standard for use when ever possible. Captain Fox Williams then gave some points on the use of this type of window and suggested that architects should disregard any nostalgic leanings to the maintenance of sight lines, and let the casements show up for what they are and to remember that, broadly speaking, it may be assumed that a fixed window is the lowest cost unit, and each ventilator added will cost at least approximately the same as this fixed window frame. Very great freedom of design is afforded by the method of window construction known as "inserted sash"; a factory window, for some obscure reason, is, in the window trade, known as a sash and in this form of construction the ventilators are made complete with inner and outer frame which are fitted into the pane of the "fixed sash", in more or less the same way as a piece of glass would otherwise be fitted. In such windows it matters not, so far as the window maker is concerned, whether the casements are side- or top-hinged, or pivoted, or whether they open in or out. On the other hand, when casement construction is used, so that all sight lines and glass panes are uniform, the need to provide inward- and outward-opening types in the same masonry opening, adds substantially to the cost, and at the same time involves disproportionately wide mullions or transoms.

Captain Fox Williams then turned

Metal Windows

to the frame of the window and the joint between the frame and the masonry. The typical window for almost any type of masonry opening has a frame with a long flange on the exterior and a short flange on the interior. With rabetted work, the most effectively weathered joint is that in which the long flange is "Buttered" with a mastic bedding compound, and fitted against the inside face of the rabbet, while the cill either slopes upwards or has a stool which raises it inside the long frame of the metal frame. Lugs or screws are fixed into position after the window has been plumbed and trued. In no circumstances should the window be forced or prized into position. The excess bedding compound should then be cut back from the exterior, and the joint sealed by non-setting mastic, forming a complete, unbroken bead round all four sides of the frame. On the inside of the frame, before plastering, the space between the short flange of the window frame and the masonry forms a channel all round the frame, and this should be pointed with a cement-fill, continuously round the whole frame, before plastering. The work of fixing purpose-made windows should, in all cases, be carried out by the supplier, who should be responsible for a satisfactorily completed installation. Any window, no matter how excellent, can fail to give satisfaction if inexpertly fixed. It is interesting to see that Captain Fox Williams stressed that the head of the masonry opening should always be generously throated, care being taken to ensure that the throat is not bridged by mortar or any joints in the masonry forming the head. Where, for any reason, this throating is omitted, the head of all outward-opening casements should be protected by weather-bars.

He then added some remarks about mastics, saying that twenty years ago, a mastic composition of essential oils, reinforced by long fibre asbestos, was deemed to provide an elastic joint between windows and masonry that would last indefinitely, but even now, for the best mastics of this type, fifteen to twenty years seems to be the limit of useful life, after which the joint must be raked out and the caulking done again if damp stains on the interior are to be avoided. He gave very many details of a desirable type of mastic and how it should be used, in order to prevent some of the troubles which had been experienced in the past.

He then referred to the importance of maintenance; the simple answer to the major part of the problem being, in his opinion, proper rust-proofing, and stated that for use in this country, windows not rust-proofed before painting, should not be considered. The rust-proofing he recommended consists of depositing on the chemically cleaned metal, a coating of zinc, and as long as this coating remains reasonably sound, no dangerous corrosion can take place; whatever means are used to provide the metallic zinc coating is, in his opinion, unimportant, and the process best suited to the individual maker should be used.

Captain Fox Williams has some useful observations on glazing of metal windows. He thought that where the arrangement of opening casements permits the ready glazing from the exterior, exterior putty glazing should be used for all windows above the ground floor or eye level. At ground floor level, human nature will be unable to resist the temptation to finger the putty before it is set, thus inside glazing fitted with metal beading should be used. Where, however, the easy replacement of glass from the exterior is difficult, the glazing should be from the interior, and again where putty is likely to be mauled beads should be used. Where good glazing work and good-quality putty are assumed, putty glazing is more economical and, if well done, is not unsightly. The requirements for good mastic and for good putty, are similar; above all, the putty should be waterproof, should not crack, and should adhere firmly to both glass and metal. He suggested that two good working rules for steel windows were to specify proper rust-proofing, and to specify good steel sash putty.

He then turned his attention to windows made in metals other than steel. He pointed out the advantages of bronze as a window material, since it can be produced in almost any form. It has an extremely long, useful life, but its initial cost may be from five to ten times that of its steel counterpart. An alternative in the field is aluminium, and window makers, more and more, are exploiting the advantages that section extrusion offers, together with the comparative economy that aluminium affords in relation to bronze. Vertical sliding windows, horizontal sliding windows, awning type windows and the completely reversible window are all brought within the realms of practical consideration, by extruded aluminium. He even forecast that it was possible before his listeners became senior partners in their future firms, aluminium windows would have generally replaced wood and steel alike, but he stressed that the techniques of manufacture and the men trained in them, will not become available overnight. A point made in connection with the use of aluminium was that when specifying steel you arrange for the cleaning down and painting by the main contractor but although aluminium needs no painting, it does need cleaning after erection and when all the dirty work is completed, thus an item should be included for this cleaning, either to be done by the main contractor or by the window manufacturer. He drew attention to the future possibilities of the use of colour on aluminium by means of dyeing but this was a process still in laboratory production and not yet ready for general use.

He said that for this country and for any country with similar climate, aluminium had made possible metal double-hung windows, and quoted examples where luxurious windows of this type had been provided at a cost competitive with teak, but he said that for more economical versions of this type of window, the spring balance takes the place of the counterweights.

The reversible window, the double-glazed windows and similar special types become simple but not necessarily cheap when made in aluminium. He had a final word on the use, with certain sections, of weatherstripping with Terylene or P.V.C. to make windows tight against draughts, and to reduce noise transmission. He suggested that where double windows are ruled out on the score of cost, a single window installation in which all casements are felt or P.V.C. weatherstripped offers a contribution to noise reduction. His final statement related to curtain walling, which he considered a natural extension of the activity of the metal window makers and which had resulted from a trail blazed by Gropius in his Bauhaus in 1924 now almost a lifetime ago. Curtain walling was therefore not an ebullient American construction fantasy but an emerging architectural reflection of our times.

DUTCH UNCLE

New waiting hall, Southampton Docks. Dr. F. F. C. Curtis, British Transport Commission Consultant Architect. Architect: C. B. Dromgoole, L.R.I.B.A. Main Contractors, Heals Contracts Ltd. Lighting fittings: Falk, Stadelmann & Co. Ltd., and Troughton & Young Ltd.

Industrial Notes

● The Plaster Board Industry announces that the price of plaster board was increased by ¼d. per square yard as from 2nd July 1956. When the decision was taken six months ago to hold the price of plaster board firm until 30th June, it was indicated that this could only continue to be effective if others—whose materials, services and charges form a major part of the costs of this Industry—showed restraint.

Unfortunately, heavy increased costs have been imposed and the Plaster Board Industry has no alternative but to increase the price of its product to meet some, but by no means all, of the increased charges. Nevertheless, it is the intention of this Industry to stabilise its prices so far as circumstances outside its control, permit.

● Remington Rand Limited announce the appointment of Mr. John F. Jakens as Manager, Mechanical Services (Great Britain)—responsible for the organisation of the Company's business machines maintenance depots.

● British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. announce that the telephone number for their Hull Branch Office is now Hull 16367, Hull Corporation Telephone Department having discontinued the use of "Central" for Hull Exchange.

● The International Machine Tool Exhibition which closes at Olympia on July 6th occupies an area of more than 252,000 sq ft. Besides metal-working machine tools of all types the exhibits include:— Heat Treatment Plant, Power Hammers and Presses, Testing Machines, Engineers Small Tools, Gauges and Measuring Equipment, Woodworking Machinery. The Exhibition comprises 267 stands, the number of machines on view is approximately 1,500. In addition to the United Kingdom, the countries represented by their products include the United States, all the industrial nations of Western Europe, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

● The Council of the British Institute of Management announces the appointment of Mr. F. R. Livock, T.D., B.Sc.(Eng.), M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E., as Director of the Institute. Mr. Livock succeeds the Hon. L. O. Russell who resigned as director last December with effect from 30th June, 1956.

● Thomas De La Rue & Company Limited announce the appointment of Mr. A. G. Ludgater as Sales Manager of the Potterton Division. Mr. Ludgater will relinquish his present post of Technical Manager of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation to take up his new duties on August 7th.

Claimed to be the world's largest, this power shovel was built by the Marion Power Shovel Co. (U.S.A.). It weighs 2,455 tons and cost $2,600,000. The scoops hold 60 cu yds or 90 tons in one bite. Total motor horse power is 9,000. Maximum lifting power 250 tons

● At the Building Plant Exhibition, organised by the Ministry of Works, to be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, September 12-19 this year an interesting feature on the first four days of the exhibition will be demonstrations of lifting and transporting building materials by helicopter. The machine giving the demonstration is a "Bell 47 G" operated by Helicopter Services Limited, of London and Derby. This machine has a range of 220 miles and a maximum speed of 90 miles per hour. It can carry a load of approximately 5 cwt excluding the pilot, the materials being transported in nylon nets suspended beneath the helicopter. The charter cost per ton carried is comparable with traditional methods in difficult country, and the time-saving element is naturally of consequence in costing. The mechanism used by Helicopter Services has been specially designed by them to carry not only material in nets, but also pipes which can be off-loaded direct into trenches. Both methods have been tried successfully in contracts they have assisted in carrying out in Scotland.

● On Wednesday, 27th June, Loris E. Mather, C.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., Chairman of the Board of Directors of Mather & Platt, Ltd., was presented with a portrait of himself, painted by Edward Halliday, R.B.A., at the Company's main works in Manchester. The ceremony marked the fortieth anniversary of Mr. Mather as Chairman of the Board, and the portrait was subscribed for by thousands of the firm's past and present employees both at home and abroad. The presentation was made by Mr. T. Y. Sherwell, the senior Director of the Company, before a large audience from works and offices.

● From 1st July Mr. Kenneth M. Kent, Managing Director of the Armstrong Cork Company Ltd., has appointed Mr. E. Malcolm Wood as Deputy Managing Director. Mr. Wood relinquishes his position as Manager of the Building Materials Division and is succeeded by Mr. F. G. A. Philip, Director of the Company, and previously Manager of the Industrial Division. Mr. G. G. Lilley is appointed as Manager of the Industrial Division.

● Leicester, Lovell & Co. Ltd. of Southampton (the manufacturers of Casco Synthetic resin and casien glues, Thor foundry resins, etc.) recently announced that Mr. H. A. Collinson, F.R.I.C., the Technical Director of the Company since 1946, has been appointed Assistant Managing Director, and that Mr. P. G. Pentz, B.Sc., and Mr. B. E. G. Massey have been elected to the Board of Directors.

● T. & W. Farmiloe Ltd., makers of Nine Elms Paints, have announced that Mr. Martin Stutely has joined the Board of Directors. Mr. Stutely joined the firm as it then was, in 1896 and has served with four generations of the Farmiloe Family.

● Taylor Woodrow Construction Limited announce that Mr. Norman Baker, who joined the Company in 1946, is to join the Board of Directors.

NEW PRODUCTS

The Pegler Equilibrium Ballvalve, Pattern No. 901 is at present made in ½in size only and has a threaded tail 1¼in long with backnut. Caps and linings for lead or Prestex No. 38 copper adaptors can be supplied. It is made from hot pressed brass and the body is of two piece design thus permitting easy dismantling for inspection by unscrewing the hexagonal body nut. The lever engages the piston with a rack and pinion connection and there is a lever locknut to ensure a good connection for the ball or float. The piston is hollow and when the valve is open water passes through and a balancing pressure is built up in the chamber at the end of the body. This tends to keep the piston in equilibrium, thus enabling a 4½in diameter ball to operate the valve under conditions that would necessitate a much larger ball in a standard type ballvalve.

★

Suitable for interiors, "Marb-L-Cote" texture paint by Marb-L-Cote Manufacturing Great Britain Ltd., provides a colour, pattern, anti-condensation and fire - retardant surface. Easy to apply, it adheres to such diverse surfaces as plasterboard, hardboard, brick, breeze-block, asbestos, sand and cement rendering, patent plasters and concrete. Colours are available and can be used in harmony with the B.S. colour range.

★

It may not be so widely known that Solignum wood preservative is made in a Colourless grade for both inside and outside use. Colourless Solignum is powerful in combating Wood Rot and Wood Borers and it can be used to preserve wood without changing its natural colour, while wood so treated can subsequently be painted without any fear of the preservative affecting the paint.

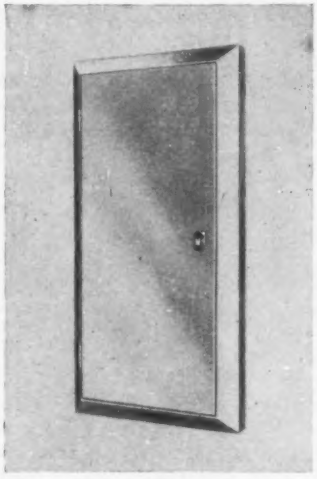
★

A towing attachment for its new 3-5 ton tandem roller is now being offered by Huber-Warco Company of Marion, Ohio (United Kingdom agents — J. Blackwood Hodge). The attachment, Fig. 1, can be either supplied mounted on the roller or it may be purchased separately and easily bolted on in the field. It consists of a towing hitch with a built-in hydraulic jack; axle and wheel assemblies; and axle carriers for both working and towing positions. With the attachment, the tandem can be converted to a highly portable unit for quick movement from job to job. The changeover from working to transport position and back takes only a few minutes.

Destrol Manufacturing Co. Ltd. offer two new models in their range of sewage disposal units. The Fulflush model has a standard earthenware pedestal while the new Kemflush model is made of metal completely proofed against corrosion. The system works on the circulating principle, with an overflow to a soak-pit, so that there is no fluid build-up inside the model itself. The whole model is periodically emptied to the soak-pit by means of simply pulling a plug. In addition there is Destrol Fluid which indicates by a colour change when it ceases to be effective against bacteria.

★

New G.E.C. consumers' electricity supply control units, Fig. 2, are designed to house all the control gear and metering equipment associated with the electricity supply for modern dwellings. This picture shows the flat dwelling pattern of semi-recessed type (with door frame removed) fitted with 6-way control panel with H.R.C. fuse units.



2

Steel Bracketing and Lathing Ltd. have a new process which reproduces a suede finish on steel by the application of natural fibre to a specially prepared surface treated with primer and an adhesive. The natural fibre is blown on the wall by hand apparatus at present; but automatic blowing is envisaged within the next few months when whole units of suede-finished walls will be produced. Available in Old Gold, Mushroom, Mid-Green, Crimson and Mid-Blue.

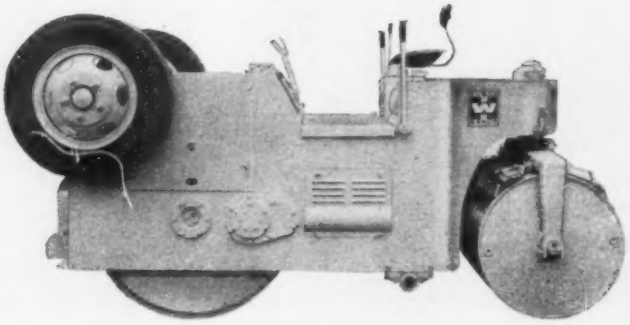
★

Walter Carson & Sons Ltd. have introduced four new colours into their Murapaste Washable oil-bound water paint range. The four new colours are Silver Grey, Pearl White, Duck Egg Blue and Mist Green, and three of them are taken from B.S.2660.

★

Falk, Stadelmann & Co. Ltd., have introduced a new range of outdoor lighting fittings known as "Beaufort". There are three basic types, one for post top mounting, Fig. 3, the other two for wall mounting. Each type is available in seven different forms.

3



1

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)

(These prices apply to material purchased in the quantities named or otherwise as might be expected) for a new building of moderate size).

1 July, 1956

AGGREGATES AND SAND

1½ inch—all in—ballast	24/–	Yard cube delivered (in five yard loads or more)
¾ inch do. do.	26/–	
¾ inch screened shingle	21/9	
⅜ inch do. do.	22/9	
¼ inch granite chippings	52/–	
Sharp washed sand	24/9	
Pit sand	22/6	
Building sand	22/6	
Broken brick	20/3	
1½ inch shingle	20/9	
Cartage of muck	8/6	

BUILDING MATERIALS AS DESCRIBED, CENTRAL LONDON

CEMENTS packed in paper bags	Per ton
Portland in 6 ton lots	101/6
Do., from 1 ton to 5 tons 19 cwt. do	113/6
Do., Rapid hardening (6 ton lots)	112/–
Do. (but 1 ton to 5 ton 19 cwt.)	124/–
Cement "Aquacrete" (do.)	146/–
Do., "417" or "Polar" (do.)	146/–
Do., "White" 1 ton (lots)	262/–

LIME—		132/–	(1 ton loads)	deliv'd
Hydrated	including	129/6	(2/3 do.)	do.
and	paper	119/6	(4/5 do.)	do.
Ground	bags	117/6	(6 do.)	do.

PLASTER—	
Keenes, coarse, pink (2 ton lots)	206/3 ton
Do. do. white (do.)	212/3 do.
Sirapite, do. (2 ton to 3 ton 19 cwt lots)	150/– do.
Do. finish (do.)	158/– do.
Hardwall, do (do.)	161/6 do.
Plaster, coarse, pink (do.)	147/9 do.
Do. do. white (do.)	156/– do.
⅜in Plaster baseboard (25 to 75 yards)	3/– Yard Sup.
⅜in Do. (150 to 299 yards)	2/8 do.
3½in Jute scrim (100 yd roll)	8/10 each
Cow hair (under 3 cwt)	97/6 cwt

FIRECLAY—	
Stourbridge, loose (1 ton lots)	176/9 ton delivered
Fire cement	12/3 14 lb

BRICKS

BACKING BRICKS (in truck loads)—		
Flettons	113/– per 1,000	delivered
Do. Keyed	115/– do.	
Do. bullnose	133/– do.	
Blue wirecuts	510/6 do.	
White	192/– do.	
Southwater engineering (No. 1)	379/– do.	
Firebricks—2½ inch	77/– per 100	delivered
Do. —3 inch	90/9 do.	
STOCK BRICKS—		
Mild stocks	181/6 per 1,000	at Works
Second, do.	216/– do.	
First, do.	237/– do.	
Add for delivery—approx. 45/– per 1,000 in lorry loads		
FACINGS (ex truck or lorry)—		
Rustics	138/– per 1,000	delivered
White	210/– do.	
Blue pressed, 2½in	562/– do.	
Do. bullnose	576/– do.	
Reds (Multi sand faced)	310/– do.	
White glazed stretchers	1600/– do.	
Do. headers	1575/– do.	
Do. bullnose	2000/– do.	
Do. double stretchers	2125/– do.	
Do. double headers	1937/6 do.	
Breeze fixing bricks	29/– per 100	
Fire tiles and lumps	33/– foot cube	
Wall ties—8″ × ¾″ × ⅛″, black	71/3 per cwt	
Cement mortar (1 : 3) hand-made	92/– yard cube	

BRICKLAYERS' SUNDRIES—				
AIR BRICKS	9 × 3in	9 × 6in	9 × 9in	12 × 9in
Iron each	2/1	3/5	5/2	6/10
Galvanized do. do.	3/9	6/–	9/–	12/–
Terra Cotta do.	1/3	2/7	5/6	10/10
Chimney pots, Terra	1ft	2ft	3ft	4ft
Cotta (11 to 25) do.	7/3	12/8	28/9	49/9

PARTITIONS—			
18in × 9in Blocks keyed for plastering			
Per yard super in 6 ton lots	2in	2½in	3in
In solid clinker including any half blocks	3/9	4/4	5/3
In cellular clinker blocks	3/11	4/7	5/3
In hollow clay blocks	4/4	4/7	5/4
Clinker blocks in small quantity	5/7	6/7	7/11

Intermediate quantities in all types may be had at intermediate prices.
Smooth in lieu of keyed faces extra cost per side 3d. per yd super

SINKS—			
Fireclay white glazed in and out—standard quality	24 × 18in	30 × 18in	30 × 20in
London pattern, no overflow, 6in deep	69/6	86/6	96/–
Belfast, plain edge, 10in deep	83/3	137/6	185/6

FLUE, LININGS, PLAIN, CIRCULAR (FIRECLAY)—	Foot lineal Straight	Each Bends
9in diameter	3/11	11/9
10in do.	4/11	14/9
12in do.	9/5	28/3
9in diameter, beaded end, 12in high		5/4

FLUE PIPES AND FITTINGS—	4in	5in	6in
Heavy asbestos type, 6ft length	16/6	22/–	28/–
Do. 3ft length	8/3	11/–	14/–
Do. bends	6/2	7/10	9/4
Light asbestos type, 6ft length	13/6	17/–	22/–
Do. 3ft length	6/9	8/6	11/–
Bends	4/10	6/1	7/5
Baffler	13/4	15/10	16/8

DRAINAGE GOODS

GLAZED STONEWARE STANDARD LIST

	4in	6in	9in
ORDINARY TYPE—EACH			
Pipes in 2 feet lengths	1/8	2/6	4/6
Bends	2/6	3/9	10/1½
Junctions (4in on 4in, 6in on 6in, 9in on 9in	4/2	6/3	13/6
Gullies with 4in outlets	6/3	6/10½	11/3
4in horizontal inlets	2/–	3/–	5/–
4in vertical ditto	3/–	4/–	7/–
Black iron grids	9*d*	1/5	2/9

Adjustment to Current Cost

	2 ton lots or more	Less than 2 ton lots: 100 pieces or more	Less than 2 ton lots: Under 100 pieces
"Best" pipes and fittings. Percentages to add	85%	117½%	130%

Further percentages to be independently added in respect of: British Standard pipes, etc., 10. "Best" Tested pipes, 37½. British Standard Tested, 47½.

IRON DRAINAGE GOODS— Each	4in	6in
Cast iron pipes, 9 feet long	75/3	110/9
Do. 6 feet do.	54/–	83/10
Do. 4 feet do.	41/7	64/10
Do. 2 feet do.	25/5	38/5
Short bend	17/6	46/3
Junction	31/–	64/8

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (Continued)

DRAINAGE GOODS—Continued

GULLEY PARTS—	4in	6in	
Traps, high level, invert	31/–	84/–	each
Inlet, bellmouth pattern	16/5	32/–	do.
Do. with one vertical branch	28/6	53/5	do.
Do. with two do.	77/2	113/3	do.
Extra for Sealed cover	9/11	12/8	do.

RAINWATER SHOES	4in	6in	
With vertical inlet and rebated top	40/7	80/9	each
Extension piece, 6in high	21/5	21/5	do.
Flat loose coated grating	4/3	4/3	do.
Loose solid coated cover	5/7	5/7	do.

MANHOLE CHANNELS, WHITE GLAZED— Each	4in	6in	9in
Straight, 2 feet long	16/6	24/3	40/9
Taper, ditto	27/6	27/6	41/9
Bends, main, half section	32/–	46/3	76/–
Ditto, branch, ditto	19/9	27/6	—
Ditto, ditto, three quarters, ditto	27/6	44/–	—
Junctions, single	26/6	46/3	—
Ditto, double	36/3	62/9	—

BROWN GLAZED CHANNELS— Based on standard list (less than 100 pieces)	4in	6in	9in
Half-round main channel (2ft long)	2/9	4/2	7/4
Extra for stop ends	2/9	4/2	7/4
Extra for outlets	5/5	8/2	—
Channel bends with splayed ends	8/2	12/3	—
Three-quarter section do.	10/10	16/4	—

MANHOLE COVERS—	Black
24 × 18in Light foot traffic	30/-each
Do. Strong do.	53/6 do.
Do. Light car traffic	107/– do.
Do. Road traffic	160/– do.

SUNDRIES—	Galvanised	
Manhole steps	8/2	each
4in Mica valve fresh air inlets	14/6	do.
Plumber's hemp	7/3	per lb.
Gaskin, caulking	1/5½	do.
Canvas backed hair felt, 4in wide	9*d*	per ft run

ROOFING MATERIALS

WELSH SLATES (delivered)—

Sizes in inches	Full Loads per 1,000	Quantity 100 to 499 per 100	1 to 99 per doz.
22 × 11	2070/–	280/–	37/–
20 × 10	1839/–	250/6	33/–
18 × 10	1287/–	173/6	23/–
16 × 10	1020/–	138/–	18/3
14 × 9	670/–	95/9	12/9
14 × 4½	335/–	42/9	5/9

TILES (Brosley and Staffordshire)—	per 1,000	per 100
10½″ × 6½″ Machine made	280/–	39/–
Do., hand made, sand faced	350/–	46/9
Hips, valleys and angles	31/– per dozen	
	Per 1,000	Per 100
Plain concrete tiles	177/–	19/6

Sheeting asbestos corrugated, 6in pitch	7/4¾ yard super
4½in × 16 gauge, drive screws (galvanized)	17/– gross
7½in × ⅜ hook bolts and nuts (do.)	51/6 do.
Washers, round, flat galvanized	4/9 do.
Do. do. bituminous	2/– do.

ROOFING FELT—	
Sanded bitumen felt (55lb)	1/– Yard Super
Ditto, but 75lb in weight	1/6 do.
Inodorous felt, best quality	3/– do.
Ditto, second quality	2/4 do.
Underlining	1/8 do.
Sheathing	1/8 do.
Galvanized felting nails	2/– lb.

PRECAST CONCRETE LINTOLS—

1 : 2 : 4—⅜in material, finished with fair exposed faces, including all form-work, and one ½in diameter mild steel rod reinforcement to each 4½in in width.

Per foot lineal delivered to site

4½in × 6in	9in × 6in	9in × 9in	13½in × 9in	18in × 9in
4/–	6/–	7/8	9/6	11/6

STONE

PER FOOT CUBE in random blocks not exceeding 20ft cube in each, free on rail London.

Monks Park 8/1½ St. Aldhelm 9/1½

Portland brown Whitbed 8/5

Other stone but delivered to sites. Doulting 8/11, Beer 8/5

TIMBER

Softwood—sawn—random lengths.

	Per Standard	Per cubic foot
Carcassing quality	£105	12/8
Joinery quality	£120 and up	13/4

Plain edged unsorted flooring, per square	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in
	90/–	110/–	138/–	165/–

½in insulating wall board (250 yards) 4/3 yard super

Larger quantities cost less, and smaller quantities more.

SUNDRIES—	Dia.	3in	6in	9in
Black hexagon bolts, nuts and washers. Each	½in	6½*d*	9*d*	11*d*
	⅝in	9½*d*	1/0½	1/1
	¾in	1/2	1/6	1/10
Sashline, hemp, good quality Per Yard Run		No. 6 9*d*	No. 8 1/1	No.10 1/4
Floor brads			76/– per cwt	
Cut Clasp Nails			77/– per cwt	
Steel ordinary screws	1″ No. 8 3/–		2″ No. 8 5/2	per
Brass, ditto	Do. 10/8		Do. 18/9	gross

HARDWOOD—	Per ft super ¾in	Per ft super 1in	Per ft cube
Prime			
African mahogany	2/4	2/6	28/–
Honduras ditto	3/3	4/–	50/–
Portuguese Guinea ditto	3/1	3/3	36/–
African walnut	2/5	2/7	29/–
Australian ditto	5/6	5/10	65/–
English oak	4/3	4/6	50/–
Yugoslavian ditto	3/4	3/7	40/–
Burma and Siam Teak	5/–	5/9	65/–

DOORS.—STANDARD TYPE SOFTWOOD

Each in quantities 12 or more.

1⅜in finish, 4 horizontal panels moulded both sides 6ft 6in high.

2′ 3″ wide 41/–
2′ 6″ do. 42/3
2′ 9″ do. 44/6

FLUSH DOORS, 1⅜in thick, ply faced both sides, lipped edge. All 6ft 6in high. 2′ 3″ wide 47/6, 2′ 6″ do. 49/6	2in (nominal) as last but upper panel prepared for glazing 2′ 6″ wide 59/–, 2′ 9″ do. 62/–
	2in (ditto) all as above but in 3 panels. 2′ 6″ wide 55/9, 2′ 9″ do. 58/3
PANELLED DOORS: see B.S. 459—Part 1.	2in (ditto) all as above but in 2 panels.
FLUSH DOORS: see B.S. 459——Part 2.	2′ 6″ wide 51/3, 2′ 9″ do. 53/6

IRONMONGERY

	2in	3in	4in	5in	6in
Cast iron Butts, per pair	1/2	2/–	3/2	5/11	8/5
Hinges, spring, single action regulating, japanned, each	—	8/–	12/–	15/3	21/–
Do. but double action spring only, each	—	16/6	21/–	25/9	33/9
Do. blank only, each	—	8/9	12/–	17/9	21/6

CURRENT MARKET PRICES *(Continued)*

IRONMONGERY—*Continued*

	12in	18in	24in	30in	36in
Tee hinges, (japanned) per pair	2/-	3/10	—	—	—
Do. but stronger, per pair	3/4	6/1	8/3	—	—
Hook and Ride hinges, per pair	—	—	13/4	16/3	24/10

BOLTS—each—	3in	4in	6in	8in	10in	12in
Cabinet, barrel, straight or necked	1/6	1/8	2/-	—	—	—
Square spring, with brass knob	1/4	1/6	1/11	—	—	—
Tower bolts	—	1/8	2/4	3/1	3/10	4/7
Barrel bolts	—	2/6	3/7	4/8	6/-	7/3
Add to Tower or Barrel bolts if necked	—	½*d*	¾*d*	1*d*	1*d*	1*d*

LOCKS—each—		
Rim lock, 2 lever, wrot case	Brass furniture	5/-
brass bolt and bushing 12/9	or Bakelite do.	3/3
	Bakelite finger-plates	2/4
Mortice lock, 2 lever, bushed 12/9	Brass furniture	8/9
	or Bakelite do.	3/10
Cylinder latches, japanned case		16/-
Brass sash fastener	each	5/-
Casement fasteners (malleable)	do.	1/6
Do. stays (do.)	do.	2/-
Axle pulleys (brass face, iron wheel)	do.	5/1
Do. as last, but with brass wheel, 1¾in	do.	6/8
Sash line, No. 8 Anchor yellow label	per yard	1/-

METAL GOODS

British rolled steel joists ex mills to basis sections on site (6in × 5in, 8in × 5in or 6in, and 10in or 12in × 6in)	£34/0/0	per ton
Extra cost over basis for following sections—		
9in or 18in×7in, 14in×5½in, 15in×5in, 14in or 15in or 16in or 18in×6in, 20in ×6½in, 20in×7½in, 10in or 12in or 14in or 18in×8in	10/-	per ton
5in×4½in, 7in×3½in, 13×5in	15/-	do.
12in×5in, 22in×7in	20/-	do.
6in×4½in, 7in or 8in or 9in×4in, 10in×5in	25/-	do.
4in×3in, 10in×4½in	30/-	do.
5in×2½in, 5in×3in	35/-	do.
6in×3in, 24in×7½in	40/-	do.
3in×3in	50/-	do.
4½in×1½in	65/-	do.
3in×1½in, 4in×1½in	70/-	do.
⅝ mild steel reinforcing rods ex mill d/d	£35/10/0	do.
Extras per ton		
⅝in diameter in size	59/6	per ton
⅞in	72/-	do.
¾in	92/-	do.
⅞in	132/-	do.
¼in	172/-	do.
⅛in	192/-	do.
Extras for length		
5ft to 3ft	7/6	do.
3ft to 2ft	15/-	do.
2ft	22/6	do.
40ft to 45ft	15/-	do.
45ft to 50ft	22/5	do.
Bolts and Nuts	90/-	per cwt
Trench covering, including trays 1¼in deep and rebated frames, 9in wide	23/-	foot run
Do., but 12in wide	24/9	do.
Do., but 14in wide	27/-	do.
Do., but 18in wide	35/6	do.

METAL SUNDRIES

Cast iron pavement light filled with 4in×3in glass lenses	32/-	per ft super
¼in wrought iron plate door in four panels with stiles and rails on both sides	50/-	do.
20 gauge galvanized iron trunking and straps	6/-	do.
24 gauge galvanized Tallboy 6ft high 9in diameter with 9in×12in base	57/6	each

CHAIN LINK FENCING—

In 25 yards lineal rolls inclusive of line wire,

2in mesh	Height in inches— 36	42	48	60	72
10½ wire gauge	101/3	118/3	135/3	168/6	202/6
12½ do.	71/3	83/3	95/-	118/9	142/6
14½ do.	51/-	59/6	68/-	84/9	101/9

DOUBLE SOOT DOORS AND FRAMES—

Fitted with brass turnbuckle and cast key	9in×9in 19/6	12in×9in 28/9	14in×12in 49/6

SLIDING DOORS, GATES AND PARTITIONS—

Factory sliding doors in two leaves containing about 100 square feet with mild steel angle frames covered with 24 gauge corrugated galvanized sheeting and including hanging tubular track and gear complete	15/6	foot super
Factory entrance gates with mild steel frames clad with 2in mesh chain link complete	12/-	do.
Steel partitioning, glazed (rough cast) and stove enamelled	18/6	do.

STEEL ROOF LIGHTS—

Lanterns with vertical sides, and hipped roof glazed with ¼in cast glass and lead flashed	14/-	foot super
Skylights of similar construction (27ft super)	20/-	do.

HIGH GRADE DOMESTIC BOILERS

Coke Fed. Performance 20 to 40 gallons raised from 40 °F to 140 °F per hour as under.

TYPE		£	s.	d
20 gallons per hour 15in wide, 23in high	Plain cast iron black finish	10	0	0
	Ditto, in cream mottle finish including side jackets	14	10	0
25 gallons per hour 19in wide, 22in high	In cast iron as before and base plate	12	5	0
	Ditto in cream mottle with side jackets and base	18	10	0
40 gallons per hour 22in wide, 23in high	in cast iron, etc., as last ditto	20	5	0
	Ditto in cream mottle all as last ditto	27	5	0

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES

(From Standard-List)

Internal Diameter—	¼in & ⅜in	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Tubes per ft	4*d*	4½*d*	5½*d*	6½*d*	9½*d*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Bends each	8*d*	9*d*	11*d*	1/2	1/7½	2/7½	3/2	5/2
Elbows, sq. do.	10*d*	11*d*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Do., round do.	11*d*	1/-	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/8
Tees do.	1/-	1/1	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses do.	2/2	2/4	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Backnuts do.	2*d*	2*d*	3*d*	3½*d*	5*d*	6*d*	8*d*	1/1
Sockets do.	3*d*	3*d*	4*d*	5*d*	6*d*	8*d*	10½*d*	1/3
Sockets, dimin. do.	4*d*	5*d*	6*d*	7*d*	9*d*	1/-	1/4	2/-

PERCENTAGES ON OR OFF ABOVE

In quantity and in random lengths.

TUBE—				
Class A (light)	—12½%	Black	+9%	Galvanized
Class B (medium)	—2½%	Do.	+20%	Do.
Class C (heavy)	+12%	Do.	+37%	Do.
FITTINGS—				
Lightweight	+22%	Black	+35%	Galvanized
Heavy	+30%	Black	+45%	Do.

RAINWATER GOODS (Painted or Unpainted)

In consignments of 5 cwts. and over

From Standard List

Pipe:		2in	3in	4in	5in	6in
6ft lengths	each	12/10	14/5	18/11	24/8	31/6
3ft do.	do.	7/-	7/9	10/-	13/1	16/6
Shoe, ordinary	do.	2/7	3/10	5/7	9/5	12/11
Bend	do.	3/1	4/4	6/3	11/3	14/7
Branch, single	do.	4/6	6/7	9/3	14/7	22/6
Offset, 4½in	do.	3/9	5/3	7/9	12/11	17/-
Do. 9in	do.	4/11	6/6	9/8	15/3	19/3
H.R. gutter, 6ft. length	do.	—	6/-	8/5	10/4	13/10
Angle or nozzle	do.	—	2/6	3/1	3/9	5/4
Stop end	do.	—	9*d*	1/1	1/6	1/9

Above plus 12½%

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (Continued)

PLASTERING MATERIALS

Sand, lime, cement and various plasters are previously included under those heads—

Metal lathing (⅜" × 24G) (20 yards)	3/11	sq. yard
Plaster baseboard ⅜" (300 to 599 yards)	2/6	do.
Lath nails, galvanized	1/2	lb.

White glazed tiles (6" × 6" × ¼")	small quantity	18/6	sq. yard
Do. rounded on one edge		22/6	do.
Do. on two adjoining edges		27/–	do.

PLUMBER'S GOODS

4 lb. lead sheet (in 1-ton lots)	146/9 per cwt
Lead water pipe in coils (do.)	148/– do.
Plumber's solder	3/7 lb.
Copper tacks	6/9 do.

IRON SOIL AND WASTE PIPE. (5cwt lots and up)

each	2in	3in	3½in	4in
⅛in Medium pipe, 6ft length	14/6	17/2	19/3	21/11
Ditto, 4ft length	10/5	12/2	13/7	15/5
Bends	5/4	6/6	8/1	9/1
Ditto, with oval door	17/4	18/6	21/1	24/7
Junction, single	6/6	9/8	11/3	13/3
Ditto, with oval door	18/6	21/8	24/3	26/3
Swan necks, 4½in	6/6	10/3	11/9	13/9
Ditto, 9in	8/8	11/9	13/9	16/1
Holderbat, 2¼in projection	4/11	5/1	5/4	5/6

Above plus 12½%

GALVANIZED CISTERNS, TANKS AND CYLINDERS—(Less than four)

each gallons	Nominal capacity			
CISTERNS— Bends over tops and corner plates. Riveted or welded	100	150	200	300
14 gauge	180/–	243/–	296/–	424/–
12 gauge	208/–	277/–	328/–	456/–
⅛in plate	246/–	310/–	372/–	522/–
HOT WATER TANKS	20	25	30	40
Riveted and with handhole and ring.				
12 gauge	124/–	137/–	150/–	180/–
⅛in plate	137/3	151/–	163/–	199/3
HOT WATER CYLINDERS—	20	25	33	39
Riveted, with handhole and ring.				
12 gauge	160/–	176/–	189/–	204/6
⅛in plate	177/–	195/6	214/–	226/6

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK, etc. Each

	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in
Boiler screws, single nut	1/8	2/1	3/6	5/6
Ditto, double nut	2/2	2/11	4/8	7/–
Cap and lining	1/2	1/7	2/2	2/3
Plumber's unions	2/10	3/8	5/–	8/–
Ball valves, screwed iron	15/10	23/9	—	—
Ditto, fly nut and union	17/1	25/6	—	—
Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron	9/9	13/9	—	—
Ditto, but screwed boss	10/11	15/6	—	—
Stop valves, screwed iron	8/–	11/3	—	—
Ditto, screwed iron and union	9/2	13/–	27/–	—
Ditto, double union	10/4	14/9	31/3	—
Waste, plug chain and stay	—	—	8/–	9/–
	1¼in	1½in	2in	4in
Caps and screws	3/1	3/10	5/6	—
Sleeves, long	—	—	7/8	11/1
Ditto, short	—	3/10	3/8	10/6
Thimble	—	3/10	4/10	10/7
Full way gate valves, hot pressed	22/3	32/6	—	—
		1¼in	1½in	2in
Lead 7 lb P. trap		7/6	9/9	13/10
Ditto, S. trap		9/2	12/1	16/11
Lead 6 lb P. traps with 3 in seal		8/4	10/1	—
Ditto, but S. traps, ditto		10/5	12/8	—

Wire balloon guards, copper, 2in 3/1; 4in 3/4
Ditto, galvanized iron, 2in 1/11; 4in 2/1
Hair felt, 34in × 20in, 24 oz, 6/– sheet
Boss white jointing compound, 2/– lb
Gaskin, 1/5½ lb Hemp, 7/3 lb

COPPER TUBES—Extract from B.S. 659/1944—

Nominal bore	Internal work (semi-hard). Outside diameter inch	Gauge	Weight lb per ft	3 cwt lots Price per lb pence	Price per ft pence
½in	0·596	19	0·27	49	13·23
¾in	0·846	19	0·39	47½	18·43
1in	1·112	18	0·62	45¾	28·37
1¼in	1·362	18	0·76	45½	34·30
1½in	1·612	18	0·91	45½	41·07
2in	2·128	17	1·40	46¾	65·45

CAPILLARY TYPE CONNECTIONS— All ends copper to copper

Each	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Straight	1/8	2/4	3/8	4/10	6/6	9/4
Bends	4/4	5/4	7/8	10/6	16/6	23/2
Tees	4/–	4/8	7/6	11/–	15/8	23/2
Brackets (Brass)	2/5	2/10	3/4	—	—	—

GLASS

	Per foot superficial 24oz	26oz	32oz
English, flat drawn sheet glass cut to sizes in squares	8¾*d*	11*d*	1/2¾
Figured rolled and cathedral, white, cut to sizes, in squares (⅛in)	10¾*d*	Per foot super	
Ditto, but in standard tints	1/8	do.	
⅛in Rolled, cut to size, in squares	10¾*d*	do.	
¼in or ⅜in rough cast ditto	1/2¼	do.	
¼in ditto wired ditto	1/5	do.	
Georgian wired ditto	1/5½	do.	
Fluted (No. 4) ditto	1/6½	do.	
Reeded, (narrow, broad, cross and major) ditto	1/3½	do.	
Reedlyte (narrow and broad) ditto	1/3½	do.	
Spotlyte ditto	1/3½	do.	
⅛in Calorex Cast ditto	1/3½	do.	
Calorex Sheet (15oz)	6/6	do.	
ditto. (21 oz)	9/–	do.	
Flashed Opal (15/18oz)	3/10	do.	
Pot Opal (15/18oz)	3/9	do.	

POLISHED PLATE GLASS (Tariff) Cut to sizes.
Ordinary substance ⅛in and ¼in thick.
Per Superficial foot.

	General Glazing
In plates not exceeding:	
2ft super in each	3/10
5ft ditto	4/9
45ft ditto (unless extra sizes)	5/7
100ft ditto (ditto)	6/–

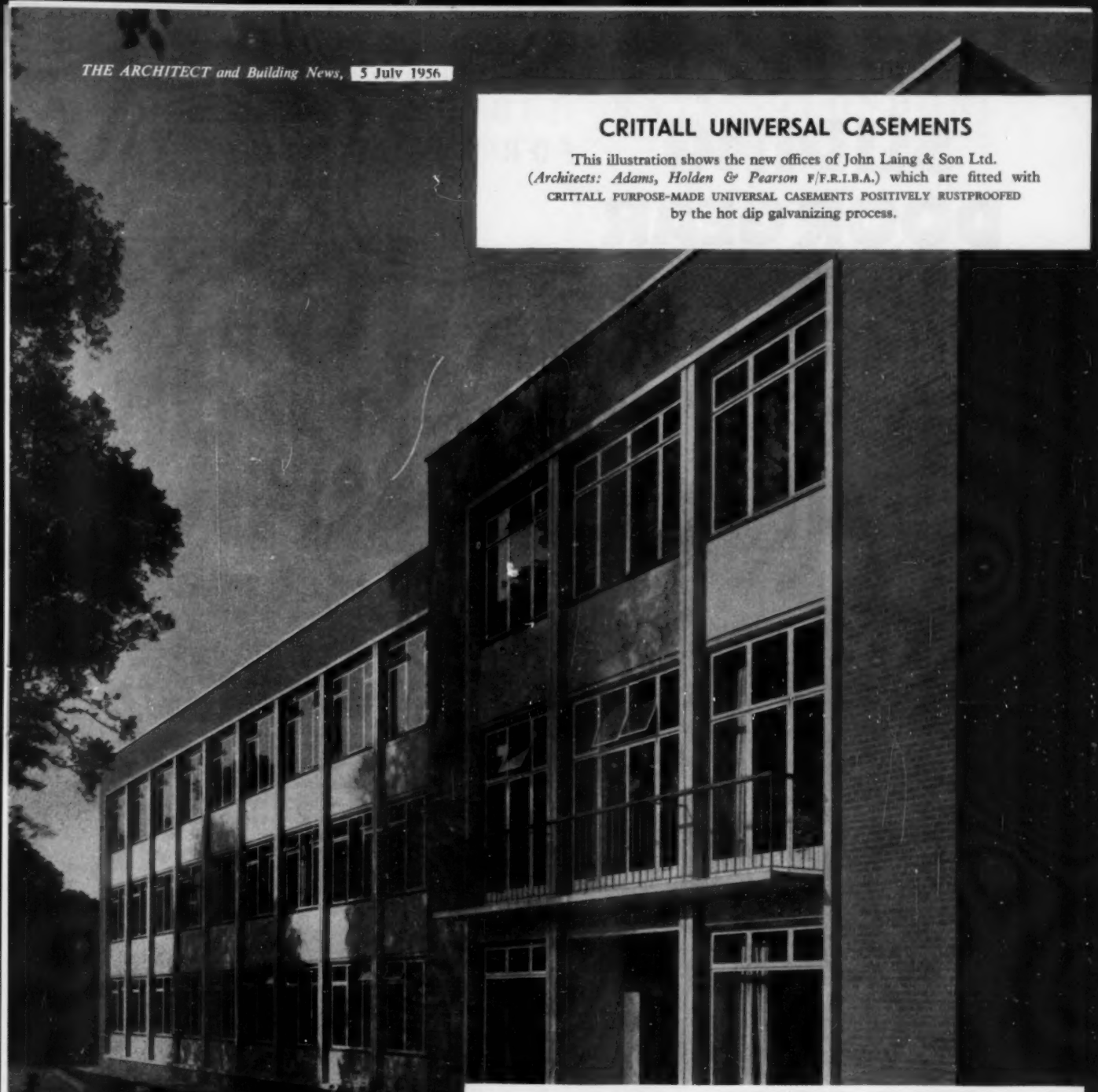
Extra sizes, i.e., Plates exceeding 100 ft. super or 160in one way or 96in both ways at higher prices.

DECORATING MATERIAL

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	37/6	Gallon
Distemper, ceiling	39/–	Cwt
Distemper, washable	120/–	do.
Enamel	60/–	Gallon
Gold Metallic Paint	86/6	do.
Heat Resisting Paint	50/–	do.
Japan, black	23/6	do.
Knotting	40/–	do.
Linseed Oil	20/3	do.
Boiled, ditto	20/9	do.
Proprietary Paints (good class)—		
Finishing	57/6	do.
Priming	62/–	do.
Undercoat	56/–	do.
Paperhanger's Paste	36/6	Cwt
Petrifying liquid	8/9	Gallon
Putty	58/–	Cwt
Size	9/3	Firkin
Terebine	16/–	Gallon
Turpentine substitute	6/9	do.
Varnish, oak, copal inside use	33/–	do.
Ditto, ditto, outside use	38/–	do.
Ditto, white, eggshell, flat	44/6	do.
White lead mixed paint	70/–	do.
White lead	194/–	Cwt
Whiting	13/3	do.

CRITTALL UNIVERSAL CASEMENTS

This illustration shows the new offices of John Laing & Son Ltd. (*Architects: Adams, Holden & Pearson* F/F.R.I.B.A.) which are fitted with CRITTALL PURPOSE-MADE UNIVERSAL CASEMENTS POSITIVELY RUSTPROOFED by the hot dip galvanizing process.



In all of Crittalls' long experience in the making of windows no year has passed without some substantial advance in design or manufacturing technique. It is because Crittalls are never content to rest merely on past achievements; because tomorrow's methods, designs and conceptions of service must be anticipated today, that Crittalls' reputation has reached its high level.

CRITTALL

THE CRITTALL MANUFACTURING CO LTD · BRAINTREE · ESSEX

Branches and Depots throughout the country

TAW/71

SLIDING DOOR GEAR

FOR THE WORLD'S BEST

Specify

ELLARD

Much valuable space can be secured by the appropriate use of sliding doors in the modern dwelling house. The busy housewife will find her work considerably reduced by having easy access from room to room, as can be seen by the illustration at left. The awkward manœuvring when "getting around" with cleaning equipment, or at meal times, is entirely removed by the use of sliding doors. In addition, free and complete ventilation of all rooms can be quickly obtained giving a general feeling of light and airiness at all times. There are other advantages which will readily occur to discriminating architects. The all-round efficiency of sliding doors can only be maintained by using first-class door gear. Specify ELLARD "Estate" Sliding Door Gear—it is the best of its kind, competitive in price, smooth and trouble-free in action. ELLARD Door Gear is used on most large housing estates.

Easy access to and from the garage, and unobstructed working space, are valuable assets to the motorist. The illustration at right shows a typical example of ELLARD "Radial" Sliding Door Gear as supplied to numerous private and housing estate garages throughout the country. ELLARD "Estate" and "Radial" Sliding Door Gears can be readily obtained from your nearest Ironmonger or merchant.

CLARKE ELLARD ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD.

WORKS ROAD : LETCHWORTH : HERTFORDSHIRE : TELEPHONE 613/4

BM1

CURRENT MEASURED RATES (LONDON)

These apply to new work of normal character and some size. These rates are for time and materials only and carry 10 per cent in excess, so the appropriate essential on-costs should be added. The basis cost of material used in the calculation of these prices is taken from the foregoing tables which carried up to 1 July, 1956.

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ESSENTIAL ON-COSTS

Fees payable to L.C.C. for District Surveyor:	
For new buildings of ordinary construction exceeding 5,000 cubic feet, for every 1,000 feet or part of same up to 1,000,000 cubic feet 1/6, together with an additional sum of £1/10/- ..	£1/10/- *at* + 1/6
After which allow per 1,000 do.	at + 9*d*.
For alterations and additions:	
When £100 the sum of £2/10–, plus 12/6 for every £100 or part of same, up to £1,000 ..	£2/10/- *at* + 12/6 per 100
When over £1,000 the sum of £8/2/6, and for every £100 or part of same beyond 3/-	£8/2/6 *at* + 3/- per 100
Public buildings: Fees as above but plus 50% ..	+ 50%
Fees in respect of means of escape in case of fire are 1/5th of the above or £2 if greater or in the case of a one-storey building £1	1/5th
Steel framed or r.c. buildings double	+100%

Allowance to cover National Insurances, Holidays with Pay and Public Holidays, Welfare, Third Party Risk, Travelling and Guaranteed Week is made in the rates attached to the items.

Allow for Fire Insurance do.	1/6%
Allow for Water for use on the works and apparatus do.	6/6%
Allow for hoarding, or similar licences in City of London say £10	
Do. under Borough Councils per each month ..	.. say 2/6
Allow for Office, Fire, Attendance on C. o W., etc. p. week say £1	

Supervision, etc., assessment	Contract value £4,000	£6,000	£12,000	£24,000	£50,000
Cost. of admin. ..	6%	5%	5%	4½%	4½%
Agent or foreman (each)	5%	4½%	3½%	2½%	1½%
Timekeeper or Watchman (each)	2½%	2½%	1½%	1%	½%

SPOT ITEMS AND DEMOLITION, ETC.	Per foot run
Hoarding erected and removed	19/-
Planked gangway with handrail, etc. do. ..	10/-
Proper gantry do.	75/-
Sleeper roadways	16/-
Needling, strutting and shoring including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal ..	Per foot cube 19/-

ALTERATION-DEMOLITION—	1 Brick (Per foot super)	1½ Brick	2 Brick	Per yard cube
Cutting out cement concrete or brickwork in small quantities ..	1/3	2/5	3/5	61/-
Do. if either in very small quantities or reinforced	2/2	3/11	5/8	89/11
Debris into baskets and removed from inside to outside of bldg. ..	3½*d*	7*d*	9*d*	13/-

SCAFFOLDING (Avg. 45ft high) Per yard superficial	Period 1 month	3 months	5 months
Putlog type—4′ 6″ lift	6/2	8/3	10/8
Do. —6′ 0″ do.	4/7	6/4	8/1
Independent type—4′ 6″ lift ..	7/11	11/4	14/10
Do. —6′ 0″ do. ..	5/8	8/2	10/3

EXCAVATION Per Yard Cube. *By hand*	Common Soil	Loamy Clay	Gravel or Clay	Rock or similar
Reducing levels	6/1	7/3	8/6	56/9
Surface trench not exceeding 5ft deep	12/5	14/10	19/9	70/7
Do. from 5ft to 10ft ..	22/8	25/6	30/6	77/-
Do. from 10ft to 15ft ..	28/3	31/1	36/-	84/3
Fill in and ram	4/10	5/6	5/6	5/6
Barrowing 25 yds ..	2/10	3/2	3/2	3/7
Load vehicles and tip 8 miles away	16/-	16/-	17/-	17/9

PLANK AND STRUT	To 5ft deep	5 to 10ft deep	10 to 15ft deep
To trenches, in normal ground			
Per Foot Super	7*d*.	8½*d*.	10*d*.

CONCRETE 1½in Ballast Aggregate	Per yard cube
1 : 3 : 6 Cement concrete in foundations	74/-
Do. around grillages	77/-

REINFORCED CONCRETE

1 : 2 : 4—¾in concrete, worked around reinforcement, between formwork in the following (at various levels):—

Foundations and surface beds	81/6	Per cubic
Walls, 12in thick or more	88/3	Yard

Sectional inches	Lintols and beams	Columns and casings	Braces and projections
Up to 36 ..	4/7	4/11	4/11 Per cubic ft
36 to 72 ..	4/4	4/8	4/10 do.
72 to 144 ..	4/3	4/6	4/9 do.
over 144 ..	4/1	4/4	4/8 do.
Walls 6in thick			..17/- Per super yd
Do. 9in thick			.. 25/- do.
Suspended floors average 6in thick			.. 18/1 do.

REINFORCING RODS (round) bent and placed. (Ex Mills)— Per cwt	¼in	½in	¾in	¾ to 1in
In floors and beams ..	84/-	72/-	68/-	59/9
In walls	90/-	76/9	72/-	63/3
In columns	96/8	81/6	76/3	66/-

FORMWORK and Supports (4 times use)— Floor soffits	Beams	Walls	Columns
19/- per Yard	2/6	2/4	2/4 per super foot

BRICKWORK

BRICKWORK per YARD superficial reduced to ONE BRICK in thickness (scaffold to add)—	In 1 : 3 cement mortar
Flettons or other similar *at* 113/- per 1,000 ..	39/7
Mild Stocks or do., *at* 226/6 per 1,000 ..	53/10
Second Stocks or do., *at* 261/- per 1,000 ..	57/7
Southwater engineering or similar bricks, *at* 379/- per 1,000	74/3
Blue Staffordshire wire cut *at* 510/6 per 1,000 ..	88/3
Deduct if 1 : 1 : 6 Cement-Lime mortar is used in lieu of 1 : 3 Portland Cement mortar	2*d*
Add if brickwork commences above ground level	4/-
Do. if in backing to masonry including cutting and waste for bonding	3/3
Do. If circular-on-plan	7/8
Do. If in underpinning	7/8

BRICKWORK IN THICKNESS NOT REDUCED— Per yard superficial	Brick, on edge walls	Half-Brick walls	1 Brick finished fair both sides	11″ Hollow with 2″ cavity and G.I. tics
In Flettons or similar	17/2	21/11	40/7	46/3
In second stocks or do.	22/6	29/9	55/8	61/8
Add: for pointing as work proceeds, per side	1/7	1/9	1/7	1/7
Thickness to old walls, including cutting, toothing and bonding to same an average total thickness of ½ brick ..		Fletton 55/-	Stock 67/-	Per yard super
Do. all as last but an average total thickness of 1½ bricks..		75/-	96/-	do.

WALLS BUILT IN SUPERIOR BRICKS— In 1 : 3 Cement mortar, fair faced and pointed on both sides as the work proceeds:—	Half-Brick	One Brick	
In first quality Stocks at 282/-	36/3	64/7	Per yard
In red facings at 310/-	36/-	64/6	super
In bluepressed facings at 562/-	56/8	98/11	do.

GENERAL AND SUNDRY—

Cut tooth and bond new brickwork to old ..			4/11 per ft
Damp proof course, double slate, horizontal ..			3/9 super
Do., as last, but vertical			4/7 do.
Do., bitumen, Hessian base, do.			2/- do.
Frames, bed and point in cement mortar, one side			4½*d* per ft run
Window board of 6″×6″×¾″ rounded on edge quarry tiles, bedded, pointed, cut and fitted ..			3/6 do.
Terra cotta air bricks built in and pointed, including flue ..	9″×6″ 5/6		9″×9″ 10/- each
Chimney pots, plain red, set and flaunched in cement mortar	1ft high 14/9		2ft high 21/- each
Metal windows, assembled, hoisted and fixed, lugs cut and pinned and frames bedded and pointed one side in cement mortar	Up to 5ft super 12/8		5ft to 10ft super 15/11 each
	10ft to 20ft super 24/6		20ft to 40ft super 40/8 each
Leaving holes through walls for pipes and afterwards making good	Small pipes 3*d* per in depth		Large pipes 6*d* per in depth
Cutting do., and afterwards do.	11*d* do.		1/9 do.
Cut mortices in brickwork or concrete for bolts or dowles and run in with cement grout			1/2 per in depth, each
Holdfasts of stout iron hoop bent holed and screwed to frame and built in			1/4 each

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After which allow per 1,000 do.	at + 9*d*.
For alterations and additions:	
When £100 the sum of £2/10–, plus 12/6 for every £100 or part of same, up to £1,000 ..	£2/10/- *at* + 12/6 per 100
When over £1,000 the sum of £8/2/6, and for every £100 or part of same beyond 3/-	£8/2/6 *at* + 3/- per 100
Public buildings: Fees as above but plus 50% ..	+ 50%
Fees in respect of means of escape in case of fire are 1/5th of the above or £2 if greater or in the case of a one-storey building £1	1/5th
Steel framed or r.c. buildings double	+100%

Allowance to cover National Insurances, Holidays with Pay and Public Holidays, Welfare, Third Party Risk, Travelling and Guaranteed Week is made in the rates attached to the items.

Allow for Fire Insurance do.	1/6%
Allow for Water for use on the works and apparatus do.	6/6%
Allow for hoarding, or similar licences in City of London say	£10
Do. under Borough Councils per each month ..	.. say 2/6
Allow for Office, Fire, Attendance on C. o W., etc. p. week say	£1

Supervision, etc., assessment	Contract value £4,000	£6,000	£12,000	£24,000	£50,000
Cost. of admin. ..	6%	5%	5%	4¼%	4¼%
Agent or foreman (each)	5%	4¼%	3¼%	2¼%	1¼%
Timekeeper or Watchman (each)	2¼%	2¼%	1¼%	1%	¾%

SPOT ITEMS AND DEMOLITION, ETC.	Per foot run
Hoarding erected and removed	19/-
Planked gangway with handrail, etc. do. ..	10/-
Proper gantry do.	75/-
Sleeper roadways	16/-
Needling, strutting and shoring including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal ..	Per foot cube 19/-

ALTERATION-DEMOLITION—	1 Brick (Per foot	1½ Brick super)	2 Brick	Per yard cube
Cutting out cement concrete or brickwork in small quantities ..	1/3	2/5	3/5	61/-
Do. if either in very small quantities or reinforced	2/2	3/11	5/8	89/11
Debris into baskets and removed from inside to outside of bldg. ..	3½*d*	7*d*	9*d*	13/-

SCAFFOLDING (Avg. 45ft high) Per yard superficial	Period 1 month	3 months	5 months
Putlog type—4′ 6″ lift	6/2	8/3	10/8
Do. —6′ 0″ do.	4/7	6/4	8/1
Independent type—4′ 6″ lift ..	7/11	11/4	14/10
Do. —6′ 0″ do. ..	5/8	8/2	10/3

EXCAVATION Per Yard Cube. *By hand*	Common Soil	Loamy Clay	Gravel or Clay	Rock or similar
Reducing levels	6/1	7/3	8/6	56/9
Surface trench not exceeding 5ft deep	12/5	14/10	19/9	70/7
Do. from 5ft to 10ft ..	22/8	25/6	30/6	77/-
Do. from 10ft to 15ft ..	28/3	31/1	36/-	84/3
Fill in and ram	4/10	5/6	5/6	5/6
Barrowing 25 yds ..	2/10	3/2	3/2	3/7
Load vehicles and tip 8 miles away	16/-	16/-	17/-	17/9

PLANK AND STRUT	To 5ft deep	5 to 10ft deep	10 to 15ft deep
To trenches, in normal ground			
Per Foot Super	7*d*.	8½*d*.	10*d*.

CONCRETE	Per yard cube
1½in Ballast Aggregate	
1 : 3 : 6 Cement concrete in foundations	74/-
Do. around grillages	77/-

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Foundations and surface beds	81/6	Per cubic
Walls, 12in thick or more	88/3	Yard

Sectional inches	Lintols and beams	Columns and casings	Braces and projections
Up to 36 ..	4/7	4/11	Per cubic ft
36 to 72 ..	4/4	4/8	4/10 do.
72 to 144 ..	4/3	4/6	4/9 do.
over 144 ..	4/1	4/4	4/8 do.
Walls 6in thick			..17/- Per super yd
Do. 9in thick			.. 25/- do.
Suspended floors average 6in thick			.. 18/1 do.

REINFORCING RODS (round) bent and placed. (Ex Mills)— Per cwt	¼in	½in	¾in	¾ to 1in
In floors and beams ..	84/-	72/-	68/-	59/9
In walls	90/-	76/9	72/-	63/3
In columns	96/8	81/6	76/3	66/-

FORMWORK and Supports (4 times use)— Floor soffits	Beams	Walls	Columns
19/- per Yard	2/6	2/4	2/4 per super foot

BRICKWORK

BRICKWORK per YARD superficial reduced to ONE BRICK in thickness (scaffold to add)—	In 1 : 3 cement mortar
Flettons or other similar *at* 113/- per 1,000 ..	39/7
Mild Stocks or do., *at* 226/6 per 1,000 ..	53/10
Second Stocks or do., *at* 261/- per 1,000 ..	57/7
Southwater engineering or similar bricks, *at* 379/- per 1,000	74/3
Blue Staffordshire wire cut *at* 510/6 per 1,000 ..	88/3
Deduct if 1 : 1 : 6 Cement-Lime mortar is used in lieu of 1 : 3 Portland Cement mortar	2*d*
Add if brickwork commences above ground level	4/-
Do. if in backing to masonry including cutting and waste for bonding	3/3
Do. If circular-on-plan	7/8
Do. If in underpinning	7/8

BRICKWORK IN THICKNESS NOT REDUCED— Per yard superficial	Brick, on edge walls	Half-Brick walls	1 Brick finished fair both sides	11″ Hollow with 2″ cavity and G.I. tics
In Flettons or similar	17/2	21/11	40/7	46/3
In second stocks or do.	22/6	29/9	55/8	61/8
Add: for pointing as work proceeds, per side	1/7	1/9	1/7	1/7
Thickness to old walls, including cutting, toothing and bonding to same an average total thickness of ½ brick ..		Fletton 55/-	Stock 67/-	Per yard super
Do. all as last but an average total thickness of 1½ bricks..		75/-	96/-	do.

WALLS BUILT IN SUPERIOR BRICKS— In 1 : 3 Cement mortar, fair faced and pointed on both sides as the work proceeds:—	Half-Brick	One Brick	Per yard super
In first quality Stocks at 282/-	36/3	64/7	
In red facings at 310/-	36/-	64/6	
In bluepressed facings at 562/-	56/8	98/11	do.

GENERAL AND SUNDRY—

Cut tooth and bond new brickwork to old ..		4/11 per ft
Damp proof course, double slate, horizontal ..		3/9 super
Do., as last, but vertical		4/7 do.
Do., bitumen, Hessian base, do.		2/- do.
Frames, bed and point in cement mortar, one side		4½*d* per ft run
Window board of 6″×6″×¾″ rounded on edge quarry tiles, bedded, pointed, cut and fitted ..		3/6 do.
Terra cotta air bricks built in and pointed, including flue ..	9″×6″ 5/6	9″×9″ 10/- each
Chimney pots, plain red, set and flaunched in cement mortar	1ft high 14/9	2ft high 21/- each
Metal windows, assembled, hoisted and fixed, lugs cut and pinned and frames bedded and pointed one side in cement mortar	Up to 5ft super 12/8	5ft to 10ft super 15/11 each
	10ft to 20ft super 24/6	20ft to 40ft super 40/8 each
Leaving holes through walls for pipes and afterwards making good	Small pipes 3*d* per in in depth	Large pipes 6*d* per in in depth
Cutting do., and afterwards do.	11*d* do.	1/9 do.
Cut mortices in brickwork or concrete for bolts or dowles and run in with cement grout		1/2 per in in depth, each
Holdfasts of stout iron hoop bent holed and screwed to frame and built in		1/4 each

MEASURED RATES—*Continued*

BRICKWORK—*Continued*

FACING—

Extra only over common brickwork (113/- per 1,000) for facing with superior bricks in *Flemish bond* and pointing as the work proceeds.

Rustic Flettons (138/-)	3/9	per yard super
White (210/-)	9/9	do.
First Stocks (282/-)	15/-	do.
Reds (310/-)	16/6	do.
Blue pressed (562/-)	34/10	do.

If built in English bond, *Add* 12½% to above
If do. half-brick stretcher bond, *Less* 25% off above.

COPING—

All labour and material in forming brick-on-edge coping with two course of roofing tiles under and cement weather fillets on both sides, built in cement and pointed as the work proceeds.

Per foot run	9" thick	14" thick
In picked Flettons	6/3	8/5
In first quality Stocks	7/7	11/1
In red facings	7/5	10/11

Plumbing angles	2*d.* per foot run
Fair cutting	11½*d.* do.
Fair raking cutting	1/6½ do.
Fair circular cutting	1/6½ do.
Fair squint or birdsmouth	1/10½ do.

ARCHES

Extra over Fletton brickwork for forming window head with red facing bricks set on end and with 4½" soffits and pointing	foot run 3/7
Do. for rubbed and gauged flat arch in red rubbers set in putty with fine joints	foot super 18/3

PARTITIONS

(over 100 Yards)	Per yard super—2in	2½in	3in
Concrete slab partitions in cement mortar	10/9	12/2	14/4
Hollow clay do.	12/9	13/8	15/3
Cutting and bonding at angles, intersections and ends	5*d.* foot run		

PAVING

	1in	1½in	1½in	
Grano trowelled gauge 5 : 2	8/2	9/2	10/3	yard super
1 × 5in skirting, square top and cove bottom			2/10	foot run
½in × 6in red quarry tile paving			29/6	yard super
½in × 6in do. skirting			1/10	foot run
Jointless flooring, ½in thick			20/-	yard super

ASPHALT (normal conditions and fair quantity)

½in pitch mastic floor in one coat on felt underlay on prepared concrete base — B.S. 1450/48 (Brown 13/2, Red 15/-); 1375/47 (Mastic Natural Rock)

	Unit	Brown	Red
Per yard super	12/6	13/2	15/-

		B.S.988	B.S.S. 1162/44
½in in two thicknesses on felt underlay on prepared concrete base	yard super	15/-	22/6
Ditto in narrow widths	foot super	2/6	3/6
½in skirting 6in high, angle fillet at bottom splayed and turned in at top	foot run	2/6	2/9
External angles	each	6*d.*	6*d.*
Internal *ditto*	each	10*d.*	10*d.*
Tanking or Damp Course		B.S.1097/43	B.S.1418/47
Vertical in two thicknesses	yard super	22/6	30/-
½in horizontal *ditto*	yard super	13/6	23/6
Vertical in three thicknesses	yard super	32/-	41/-
1½in horizontal *ditto*	yard super	18/-	29/-
Labour rounded external angle	per foot run	6*d.*	6*d.*
Ditto internal angle fillet	per foot run	10*d.*	11*d.*
Ditto double *ditto*	per foot run	1/3	1/3
Collars to small pipes	each	3/6	4/-
Ditto to large pipes	each	6/6	8/-

DRAINAGE

Excavate trench, and plank and strut to sides, consolidate bottom to fall, return fill and ram earth after drain is laid and load and remove surplus. In ordinary ground—moderately firm

Per lineal yard	
1 foot in depth	4/9
2 do.	8/3
3 do.	19/3
4 do.	25/-
5 do.	32/-
6 do.	42/11
7 do.	52/4
8 do.	66/3
9 do.	77/-
10 do.	94/8
11 do.	107/5
12 do.	121/-

Portland cement (1 : 6) concrete bed under drain pipes and benching up on both sides—6in thick	Per yard run 4in 18in wide 8/-	6in 20in wide 9/6	9in 23in wide 11/6

SALT GLAZED SANITARY DRAIN PIPES

and lay and joint with Yarn and Cement Mortar in trench.

Quality	Quantity	Per foot run 4in	6in	9in
"Best"	2 Tons or more	3/2	4/4½	7/4
	over 100 pieces	3/5	4/10½	8/2
	under 100 ditto	3/6	4/11½	8/6
"Best Tested"	2 Tons or more	3/11	5/1½	9/2
	over 100 pieces	4/4	6/4½	10/6
	under 100 ditto	4/5	6/7½	10/10
"British Standard"	2 Tons or more	3/4	4/11½	7/9
	over 100 pieces	3/9	5/6½	8/9
	under 100 ditto	3/10	5/9½	9/6
"British Standard Tested"	2 Tons or more	4/1	6/1½	9/11
	over 100 pieces	4/8	7/1	11/4
	under 100 ditto	4/11	7/3½	12/-
Extra for bends "Best"—Contained in 2 Ton lots.		4/2	6/3	16/6
Extra for junction "Best"—4in on 4in, 6in on 6in—9in on 9in	ditto	6/6	9/9	27/-

IRON DRAIN PIPES—

	Per foot run 4in	6in
Heavy cast iron socketed and laying and jointing in molten lead—		
In main runs	13/3	18/5
In branches	14/7	20/-
	each	
Extra over last for bends and extra joint	28/6	61/6
Do. on do. for junctions and extra joint	42/4	79/6
Cast iron gulley with 10½in inlet and 4in outlet, composed of hooper and trap, and 9in extension piece and 10½in grating, and jointing all together, and jointing to drain and surrounding in concrete	177/-	—
Do. rain water, shoe with vertical inlet and inspection cover, and joint up and embed	81/6	135/-

MANHOLE SUNDRIES—		4in	6in
Salt glazed straight half-round main channels	each	5/-	7/-
Do. curved	do.	10/6	15/-
Do. three-quarter section splayed channel bends (Barrons or similar)	do.	14/3	20/8
Heavy manhole steps galvanized	do.	9/9	—
Fix only manhole covers	do.	11/-	—
4in Mica flap, brass faced, f.a.i. valves and fix with molten lead joint	do.	38/6	—

ROOFER

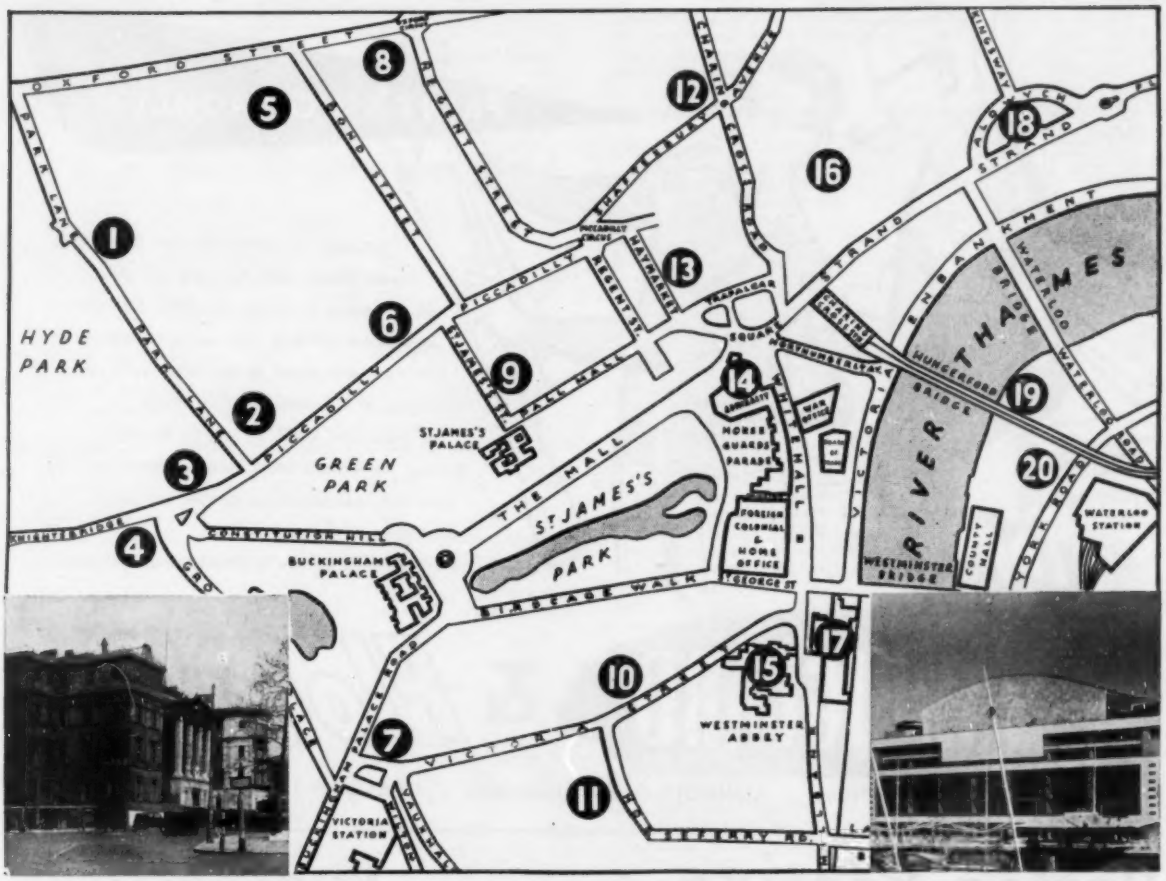
CORRUGATED ASBESTOS SHEETS

P.C. 7/4¾ per super yard, including side and end laps and fixing to wood	144/-	per square
Eaves filler pieces	2/-	foot run
Adjustable ridge	3/6	do.
Barge boards	2/8	do.
Plain roofing tiles, machine made, sand faced, 4in gauge nailed every 4th course with 1½in galvanized nails, to battens (measured separately)	252/-	do.
Extra over last for top edge or abutment cutting	1/3	do.
Do. for double course at eaves	2/5	do.
Do. for verges, undercloak, bed and point	3/6	do.
Do. Valley tiles including cutting and waste on both sides	11/3	do.
Do. Bonnet hips and do. bed and point	11/9	do.
Half-round ridge and bed and point	3/3	do.
Fixing soakers	1/6	dozen

Bituminous felt roofing in two layers, laid breaking joint and bedded with hot mastic and finished with fine dry grit	11/6 yard
Do. but in one layer only	8/6 super

WELSH SLATING	Per square 16" × 10"	18" × 10"	20" × 10"
3in lap, 2 zinc nails to each slate	312/6	319/6	378/6

Additional labours	Per foot lineal		
At tops, verges and abutments—straight	1/7	1/9	1/11½
Do. —raking	2/4½	2/7½	2/11
At hips and valleys (each side)	2/4½	2/7½	2/11
At eaves, double course	3/2	3/5	3/11
Do. to falls	4/9	5/-	5/9



LONDON'S LANDMARKS

If you have ever walked or driven through London, every few hundred yards you will have passed within sight of a building which has had one of the many Cementone products either incorporated in its structure or applied to its various elevations. Space does not permit the showing of more than 20 of these contracts on the map above; but from this selection, visitors to London may be interested to see for themselves the versatility of the Cementone range.

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2 **LONDONDERRY HOUSE**
Cementone NUMBER SEVEN Universal Decorative Finish.

3 **"No. 1 LONDON," APSLEY HOUSE**
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4 **ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL**
Cementone NUMBER SEVEN and No. 9.

5 **"THE RUNNING HORSE"**
Cementone NUMBER SEVEN.

6 **CALDER HOUSE**
Cementone NUMBER SEVEN.

7 **WATNEY'S BREWERY**
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8 **REGENT HALL**
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9 **ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO.**
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10 **CAXTON HALL**
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13 **COMEDY THEATRE**
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Cementone No. 3. Transparent Waterproofing Liquid.

16 **WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE**
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17 **HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT**
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18 **BUSH HOUSE**
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THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD., MAGNET HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON W.C.2

MEASURED RATES—*Continued*

FLOORS AND FLATS

Hollow tile in situ or precast units hoisted, bedded and fixed—

Superimposed load in lb per foot super	Span 12 feet	Span 16 feet
50 ..	48/6	55/-
Per yard super 100 ..	50/3	58/-
150 ..	54/3	62/-

20lb has been allowed to cover dead load in surface, finish.

Fair edge to slabs	9*d.* per foot run
Splay cutting and waste	1/9 do.

CARPENTER AND JOINER

SOFTWOOD CARCASSING—

Labour, materials, waste nails, hoisting and fixing	per foot cube— Plates 18/10	Joists 20/1	Rafters 21/8	Trusses 24/3

FLOORING—

Per square—	¾in	1in	1¼in
Rough boarding	141/6	161/6	198/6
Softwood batten flooring, straight joints, splayed headings	143/-	163/-	200/6
Do. grooved and tongued	162/8	193/2	237/9

SKIRTING— Per foot superficial—

	½in	¾in	1in
Wrot softwood moulded skirting with grounds and backings plugged ..	3/8	4/3	4/10

Mitres to do. ..	3*d.* per sectional inch
Fitted ends ..	2*d.* do.

SASHES, fanlights, casements, borrowed lights, etc.—

Per foot super—	Without bars	With bars (2ft sup. in each square)
2in softwood rebated, moulded and fixed	3/2	5/7
Add if fitted with beads	6*d.*	1/6
Add if hanging on butts	2/5 each	

WINDOWS, hung on lines—

Softwood cased frames, 1in inner and outer linings, 1½in pulley stiles, 2in sashes, oak sill ..

Overall size of frames—	6ft	21ft	32ft	44ft
Per foot super				
Windows as described ..	19/-	10/7	7/11	6/2
Add if sashes in squares, about 2 feet super in each ..	—	1/6	2/-	1/11
Extra for hanging sashes with lines, weights and axle pulleys ..	each 30/3	50/3	62/3	84/3

FINISHINGS TO OPENINGS—

Per foot super—	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in
Softwood linings, tongued at angles and tongued to frame including grounds and backings	3/7	4/1	5/-	5/7
Add if crosstongued	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*
Softwood wrot rounded on front edge and with tongue at back window board including groove in sill and bearers	3/6	4/-	4/11	5/5
Add for ends to last notched, returned and rounded	1/1	1/2	1/3	1/4

Per foot run— Sectional area in inches—	1	2	3	4	5	6
Softwood wrot and fixed in bearers, backings, grounds, fillets, and similar	3½*d.*	6*d.*	8½*d.*	11*d.*	1/1½	1/3½
Add if in short lengths ..	2*d.*	2*d.*	2½*d.*	2½*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*
" if plugged to brickwork	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*
" if framed as in legs and bearers	3*d.*	3*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*
" if rebated or grooved or beaded	½*d.*	½*d.*	½*d.*	½*d.*	½*d.*	½*d.*
" if chamfered or rounded edges				1½*d.*		
" if moulded in architraves, capping, etc.				3*d.*		

DOOR FRAMES—

Per sectional inch— Per foot run—	6in	8in	10in	12in	13½in
Softwood, wrot, rebated, rounded framed and fixed ..	2/2	2/6	3/2	3/6	3/9

DOORS—Per foot super

Number of panels—	1	2	3	4	5	6
2in Softwood square framed and flat panels, both sides, on butts ..	5/8	6/6	7/-	7/6	7/10	8/4
1½in do.	5/1	5/11	6/4	6/9	7/2	7/8
Add for each side moulded	3*d.*	4*d.*	5*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	8*d.*
Add B.S. flush panelled	1/6	1/6	1/6½	1/7	1/8	1/8

per foot super—	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in
In shelves, table tops, wrot and fixed	2/4	2/7	3/-	3/6
Do. in divisions and ends framed ..	2/7	2/10	3/3	3/11
Add if crosstongued	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*
Add if buttoned	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*

SUNDRIES—Per foot run ..

	In short lengths	In long lengths	Add for cups and screws
Glazing, beads mitred around and fixed with brads	6*d.*	4*d.*	2*d.*
Rounded heel or hollow ..		4*d.*	
Tongued and grooved angle ..		6*d.*	
Glue blocking		6*d.*	
Mitres	3*d.*	per sectional inch.	
Fitted ends	2*d.*	do.	

STAIRCASE—

	Per ft Super
1¼in Softwood treads with moulded nosings. 1in risers tongued both edges and glued, blocked and bracketed on and including two fir framed carriages	6/-
Do. but in winders	7/3
1¼in crosstongued landing on framed carriages	6/-
2in moulded string	5/-
2in do. ramped	11/9
Ends framed to newel	9/8 each
Tongued and mitred angles	5/6 do.
Tongued heading joints	5/6 do.
Ends of treads and risers housed to string ..	3/6 do.
Extra for curtail ends to steps, glued up and veneered riser and solid blocking	100/- do.

Balusters about 2ft 9in long, square and framed each end .. .. each	1in 3/9	1¼in 4/6	1½in 5/3
3½in × 3½in square newel, framed ..	4/- per foot run		
African mahogany moulded 3in × 2in handrail. (Joints below)	8/9 do.		
Do. ramped 18in girth (do.)	52/- each		
Do. wreathed do. (do.)	155/- each		
Joint or framed ends	11/- each		

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY

	To deal	To hardwood
Barrel bolts	1/8	2/6 each
Flush bolts	4/-	4/10 do.
Sash fasteners	3/2	2/10 do.
Rim locks and furniture	5/6	7/- do.
Mortice locks and do.	11/-	17/- do.
Cupboard locks	2/9	3/5 do.
Casement fasteners	2/3	2/9 do.
Do. stays	2/3	2/9 do.
Grip handles	2/7	3/5 do.
Spring catches	2/3	2/9 do.
Cabin hooks	1/10	2/5 do.
Floor springs including oil	47/-	60/- do.
Overhead springs	14/-	16/6 do.
Springhinges	11/-	13/6 do.

SMITH AND FOUNDER

Basis framed steel joists and hoist and fix	70/- per cwt.
Do. but in compound girders ..	80/- do.
Do. but in stanchions	81/- do.
Trusses	116/- do.

Additional cost per cwt. over basic sections for following R.S.J.s 9in × 7in, 10in × 8in, 12in × 8in, 14in × 8in, 16in × 8in, 18in × 6in, 18in × 7in, 20in × 6½in, 20in × 7½in 7*d.* per cwt.

22in × 7in, 1/1 cwt. 4in × 3in	1/8 do.
5in × 3in, 5in × 2½in	2/- do.
6in × 3in, 24in × 7½in	2/3 do.
3in × 3in, 2/9 cwt. 4½in × 1½in ..	3/7 do.
3in × 1½in	3/11 do.
Cleats, brackets, packing pieces, etc., in connections, including rivets and bolts	154/- do.
Forged straps	114/- do.
Wrot iron balustrade	153/- do.

RAINWATER GOODS—

Round cast-iron pipe with socketed joints caulked with red lead and tow and fixing with pipe nails and gas barrel distance pieces to plugs in brickwork .. ..

Per foot lineal	2in	3in	4in
	4/1	4/6	5/10
Extra for shoes .. .. .. each	5/4	6/10	9/9
Do. junctions .. .. do.	8/1	10/3	14/10
Do. bends .. .. .. do.	6/4	8/1	10/4

RAINWATER GUTTERS Per foot run—

	4in	5in	6in
Half round CI gutters jointed in red lead and bolted and fixed on iron brackets	3/10	4/7	5/7
Ogee do. All as last	4/4	5/-	6/2
Extra for stop ends	3/2	3/10	4/-
Do. angles or outlets	5/6	6/11	8/3

MEASURED RATES—*Continued*

PLUMBER

EXTERNAL—	Soakers	Flats	Flashings
4lb Milled Sheet lead per cwt	186/–	223/–	234/–

LEAD PIPES : running joints, etc.

Per foot run	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Main } Fixed	4/10	7/1	9/11	12/8	16/1	22/–
Service } with	4/4	6/1	8/2	10/2	12/7	17/10
Waste } hooks	2/10	4/2	5/6	8/4	8/11	11/6
Bends each	—	—	—	1/9	3/–	8/–
Solder joints ,,	8/10	10/9	12/8	14/9	17/4	22/10
Union and joints ,,	12/10	16/5	18/6	24/6	—	—
Stop valve and *ditto* ,,	28/11	37/7	51/10	80/9	—	—
Bib valve and *ditto* ,,	20/8	28/–	—	—	—	—
Ball valve and *ditto* ,,	22/6	31/7	49/5	71/11	—	—
Sleeve and *ditto* ,,	—	—	—	—	21/3	28/9

COPPER TUBES

	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Tubes per foot run ..	2/11	3/7	4/8	5/9	6/7	9/8
Couplings : straight each	3/4	4/–	6/–	7/9	9/11	13/6
Do. Bends each ..	6/3	7/4	10/5	14/–	21/–	28/10
Do. Tees each ..	7/7	8/10	12/8	17/4	23/1	31/8
Do. Cisterns each ..	4/2	5/7	7/3	9/4	13/–	16/11
Stop cocks each ..	24/4	35/4	63/–	104/6	159/–	240/–

BLACK TUBING (Class C) fixed with pipe brackets	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Tubes, per foot run ..	1/9	2/1	2/7	3/3	3/10	5/1
Bends and fix, each ..	3/10	4/7	5/7	7/3	8/2	12/8
Tees and *ditto*	4/–	4/9	5/9	7/5	9/–	13/4
Fire bends	1/5	1/9	1/10	2/1	2/9	4/10

Coated iron (M) weight L.C.C. soil and waste fixed with nails and distance	2in	4in	
pieces and molten lead joints	5/5	7/10	foot run
Extra only for bends and joint	14/4	22/11	each
Do. junctions and joints	15/10	28/8	do.
Do. cleaning doors	15/–	16/4	do.
Domical wire guards	2/6	2/9	do.

PLASTERER—			yard super
Lime and hair	½″	Render and set	6/8
Do.	½″	Ditto float and set	8/4
Sirapite	½″	Skimming coat	4/–
Do.	¾″	Render and set	8/–
Do.	¾″	Render, float and ditto ..	9/10
Portland	½″	Backing coat	4/6
Do.	½″	Plain face	8/–
Do.	¾″	Floor screed	4/10
Keenes	¼″	Skimming coat	5/2
Dubbing	½″	Thick or less	2/4
Metal Lathing	½″	mesh × 24 Gauge	6/5

6″ × 6″ × ¼″ Earthenware Plain Glazed Tiles, in fair quantity, white, and setting (on prepared screed) .. 41/6
Rounded edge. Extra over last .. 4½*d* per foot run
Angles in ditto .. .. .. 4½*d* each
Cutting and fitting. Around pipes or clips 1/3 ditto
Narrow widths. 3″ to 6″ wide. Add 75% to plain surface.
Ditto. 6″ to 12″ ditto. Add 40% to plain surface.
Sundry labours per foot lineal :—
Quirk 2½*d*. Arris 3½*d*. Fair edge 2½*d*. Rounded edge 4*d*.
Flush bead 1/6.
Mouldings—5*d*. per inch girth.
Jointing new plastering to old 3*d*.

POLISHING	Foot super	Sashwork Foot run
NEW WORK—		
Staining, bodying-in and French Polish	2/9	1/9
Staining and wax polishing on hardwood	1/2	9*d*.
OLD WORK—		
Cleaning down old work and repolish	1/2	—
Stripping, preparing and repolishing ..	3/–	2/–

INTERNAL PAINTING

With white lead base in common colours, with brushes.

	Knot stop and prime	Prime and paint once	Prime and paint twice	Add for each extra coat	
ON WOOD —					
General surfaces	2/8	5/3	7/6	2/1	Yard super
Running lengths not exceeding 3″ wide	3½*d*.	7*d*.	9½*d*.	2½*d*.	Yard run
Do. 3″ to 6″ wide	5*d*.	9½*d*.	1/2	4*d*.	do.
Do. 6″ to 9″ wide	7½*d*.	1/2½	1/10	6½*d*.	do.
Do. 9″ to 12″ wide	9½*d*.	1/6½	2/3½	7½*d*.	do.
Sash square each side	4/5	8/9	13/3	3/9	per doz.
Do. in large squares	6/–	12/6	18/4	5/3	do.
Opening edges ..	7*d*.	1/2	1/9	7*d*.	each
Casement frames each side ..	4½*d*.	8½*d*.	1/–	3*d*.	Yard run
Mullions or transoms, do	6½*d*.	11½*d*.	1/3	4½*d*.	do.

ON PLASTER—	One coat	Two coats	Three coats	
Paint on surfaces	2/9	5/2	7/3	Per Yard super
Do. on mouldings ..	3/2	5/9	7/11	do.
Do. on enrichment ..	5/6	10/4	14/6	do.
ON STEEL—				
Paint on structural steel ..	2/2	4/2	6/–	do.
Do. on roof trusses ..	3/10	7/7	10/5	do.
Do. on metal windows measured over all on both sides, divided into squares	3/3	5/6	7/11	do.
Do. divided into large squares	2/9	4/9	6/4	do.
Do. divided into extra large squares	2/4	3/11	5/4	do.
Do. on opening edges ..	10*d*.	1/6	2/–	each
Do. on rain water pipe ..	10*d*.	1/7	2/1	Yard run
Do. on do. gutter ..	1/3	2/8	3/7	do.
Do. on small pipe ..	3*d*.	6*d*.	10*d*.	do.

GLAZING (to New Work)

Polished Plate Glass ordinary substance (about ¼in), glazing quality, in the following sizes, glazed complete—Per foot super

In plates not exceeding	2 feet super	in each ..	6/2½
Do.	5	do. ..	7/3
Do. (unless extra sizes)	45 feet	do. ..	8/2
Do. (unless extra sizes)	100 feet	do. ..	8/7½

Add extra price for glazing with screw beads or clips 5*d*. per foot super.
Do. if glazing bedded in washleather or velvet 9*d*. per foot run

SHEET GLASS, glazed, complete, per foot super, in new work: Ordinary quality clear, glazed to wood with putty :—

24 oz as described	1/4½
26oz do.	1/6½
32 oz do.	1/10½
¼ figured rolled and Cathedral, glazed to wood with putty	Per foot super 1/6½
Do. in standard tints	do. 2/4½
No. 4 Fluted, glazed do.	do. 2/3
¼in Reeded (narrow, board, etc.)	do. 1/11½
Reedlyte do.	do. 1/11½
Spotlyte do.	do. 1/11½
¼in Rough cast do.	do. 1/10½
¼in Do. wired do.	do. 2/1½
¼in Georgian Rough Cast do. ..	do. 2/1½

Add for glazing all as before but to steel to similar work as above, 1½*d*. per superficial foot.

PAINTER AND DECORATOR

DISTEMPERING—In common colours, put on with brushes—ON PREPARED SURFACE.

per yard super—	1 coat (finish)	2 coats (undercoat and finish)	*Add* if required for Sealing coat	Stippling
Ordinary distemper on flat surface of plaster	9*d*.	1/4½	6*d*.	3*d*.
Washable do. on do. of plaster	1/–	1/10	6*d*.	3*d*.
Add if in margins, narrow widths or panels	30%	30%	20%	50%
Add if on mouldings ..	50%	50%	45%	—
Add if on enrichments ..	160%	160%	115%	—

PAPERHANGING

Hanging only—	Per Piece—Lining	Pattern
On walls	6/10	8/2
On stairs	9/4	10/10
On ceilings	8/2	9/7

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Whitakers of Bolton chose Accotile for their new floor — to give it the bright clean-looking atmosphere that pleases the customer and helps the salesman. But, of course, Accotile brought them more than just colourful design. For this modern thermoplastic tile is tough and hard-wearing over years of service. It is easy to maintain. It is proof against draught, rot and vermin. An Accotile floor is, in fact, an investment in any building.

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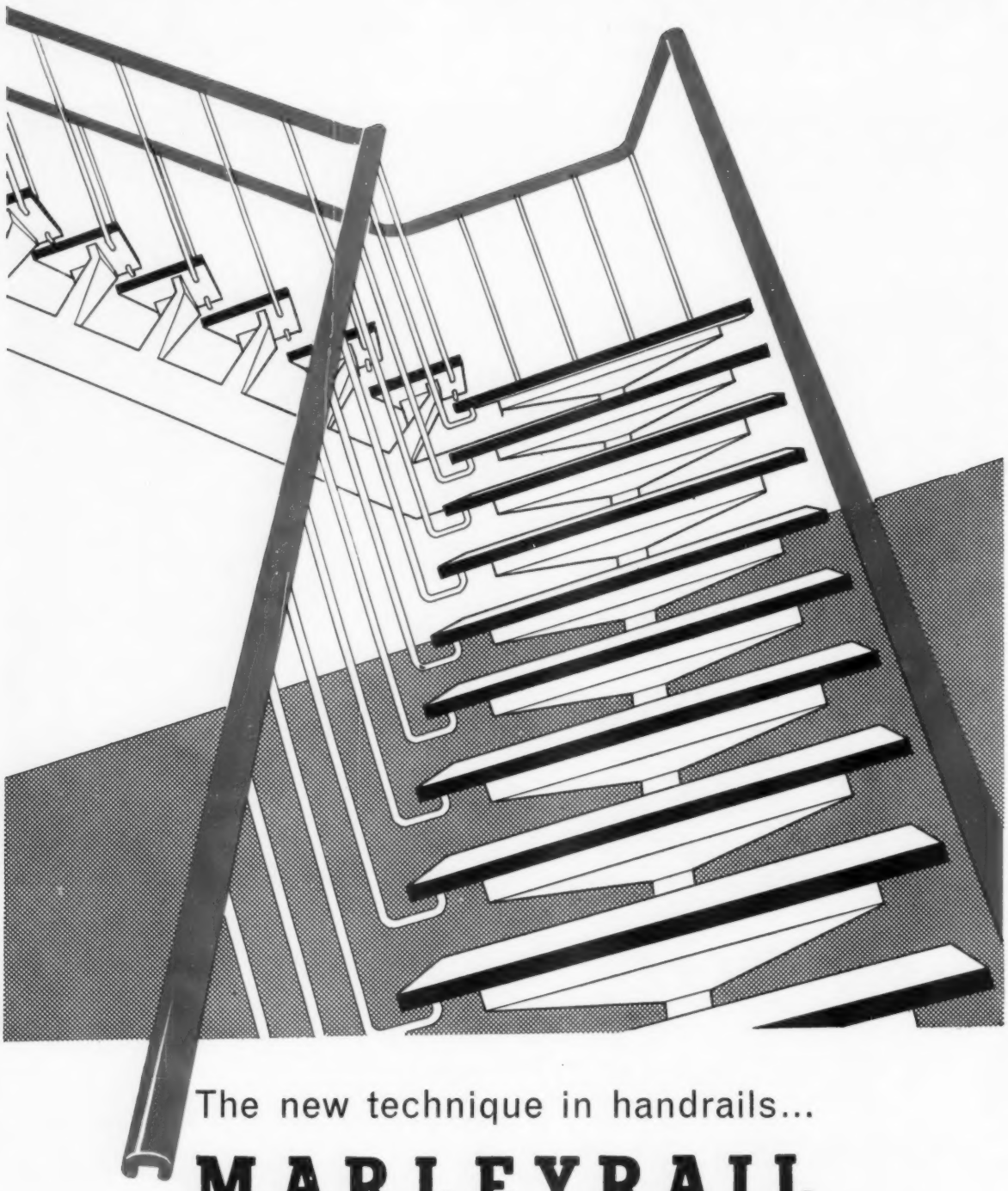

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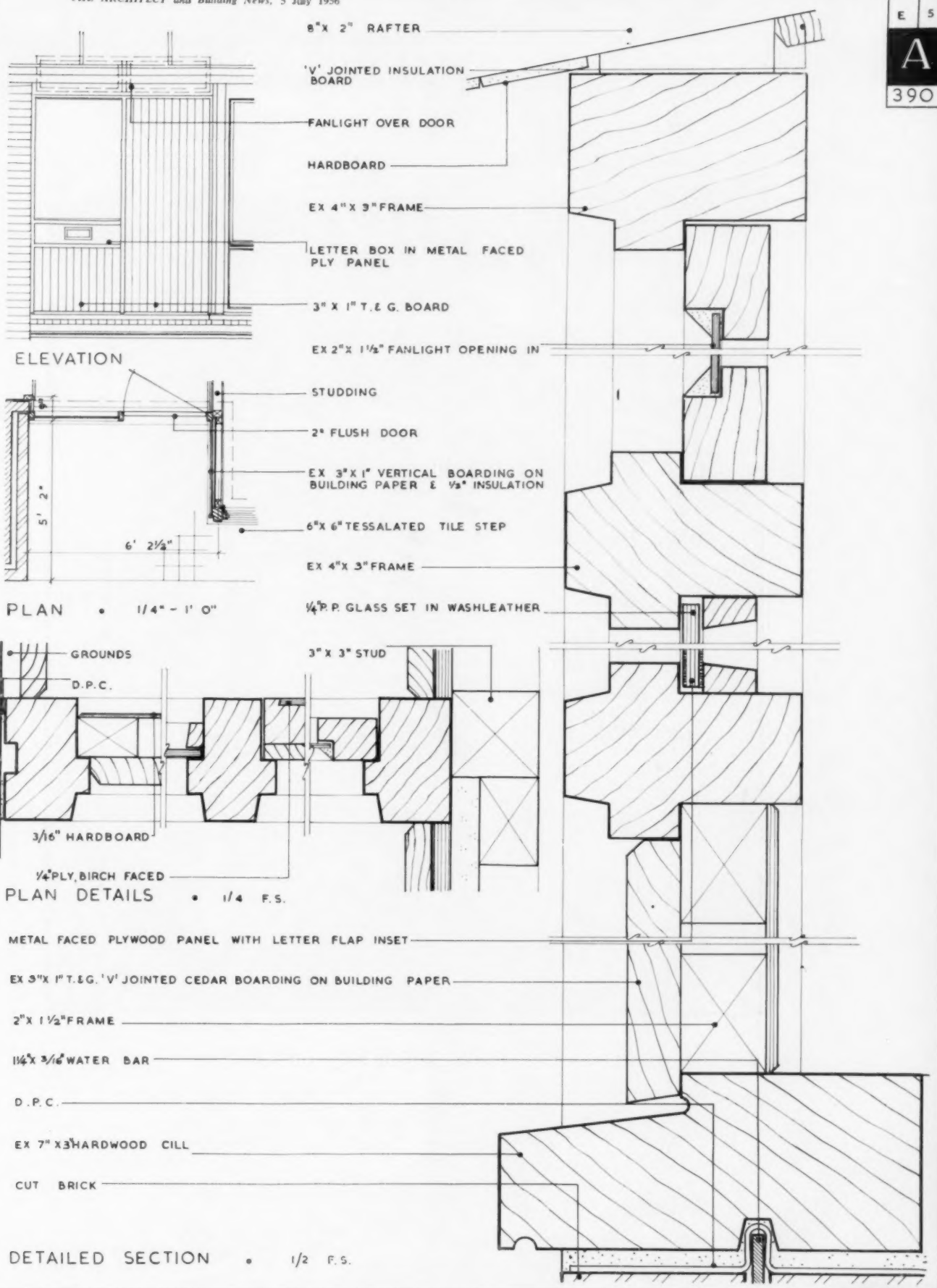
ELEVATION

PLAN • 1/4" - 1' 0"

PLAN DETAILS • 1/4 F.S.


8"X 2" RAFTER
'V' JOINTED INSULATION BOARD
FANLIGHT OVER DOOR
HARDBOARD
EX 4"X 3" FRAME
LETTER BOX IN METAL FACED PLY PANEL
3" X 1" T.& G. BOARD
EX 2"X 1½" FANLIGHT OPENING IN
STUDDING
2" FLUSH DOOR
EX 3"X 1" VERTICAL BOARDING ON BUILDING PAPER & ½" INSULATION
6"X 6" TESSALATED TILE STEP
EX 4"X 3" FRAME
¼" P.P. GLASS SET IN WASHLEATHER
3" X 3" STUD
METAL FACED PLYWOOD PANEL WITH LETTER FLAP INSET
EX 3"X 1" T.&G. 'V' JOINTED CEDAR BOARDING ON BUILDING PAPER
2"X 1½" FRAME
1¼"X 3/16" WATER BAR
D.P.C.
EX 7" X 3" HARDWOOD CILL
CUT BRICK

DETAILED SECTION • 1/2 F.S.

DOOR, HOUSE, MEREWORTH, KENT • RAMSEY, MURRAY, WHITE & WARD
DESIGNER JEREMY B. LOWE

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DOOR, HOUSE, MEREWORTH, KENT

ARCHITECTS: RAMSEY, MURRAY, WHITE & WARD

DOMESTIC KITCHEN PLANNING

SPECIAL CASES

In many houses and flats it is not always possible to arrange for the classic U and L layouts: the building may not be suitable, and many clients have their own particular requirements, but nevertheless some interesting plans arise which derive their character from such individual circumstances. The examples given in these notes differ considerably from each other, and will give some idea of the possibilities of electric kitchen planning.

Kitchen and Laundry

In the example shown in Fig. 1, a long narrow room had been planned, and it was required to arrange a kitchen and home laundry in it, with a drying cupboard and fixed bench for ironing at one end near the back door. The drying cupboard was placed against an outside wall in which a small extract fan is fitted, and provided with an electric heater in the base under 3-heat control, the loading being 3 kW. The interior of the cupboard (including the backs of the doors) is lined with glazed asbestos sheets and provided with movable rods and a bar to take coat hangers for drying-off wet outer clothing.

A standard type washing machine with electric pump and wringer is provided in correct relation to the sink for rinsing, the counter opposite being used for sorting linen as well as for ironing.

The Organisation of the Kitchen

The design of the kitchen is based on two working levels and the use of a trolley for service to the dining-room. Cooker hob, sink and draining board, together with the counters on each side of the cooker, are 3 ft. high and form a self-contained working unit, the trolley being kept below the counter between sink and cooker when not in use. This counter is used for dishing-up and loading the trolley when serving a meal, and for the accommodation of used plates, dishes, cutlery, etc., from the trolley when clearing away. When washing-up, the dried articles may be placed either directly in place in the china cupboard opposite or stacked on the low level (2 ft. 6 ins.) counter otherwise used for ironing.

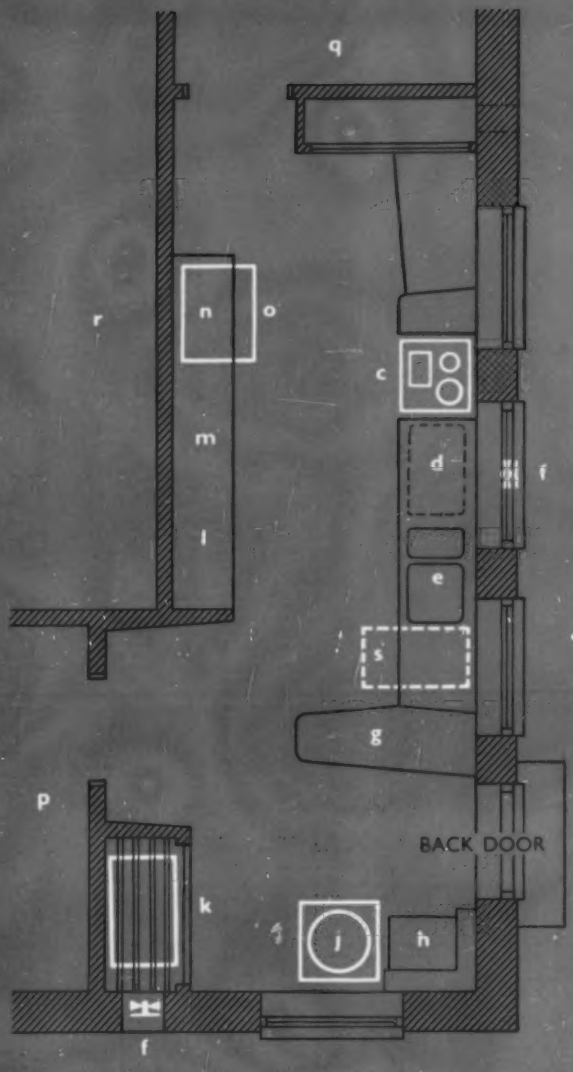
Food Preparation and Storage

Most food preparation is done on the low level preparation counter, 2 ft. 6 ins. high, between the cooker and the food store, though vegetables, fruit, etc., are cleaned and prepared in a bowl in the sink or on the counter between sink and cooker. The refrigerator and grocery store are opposite the working areas, which are consequently left free from overhanging cupboards and are well lighted.

The laundry and kitchen are warmed by electric floor heating (see H.1), and lighting is by fluorescent lamps. The main storage cupboards have full height access with closely spaced shelves and upper and lower doors. All cooking utensils, with the exception of small articles which are kept in drawers under the counter near the cooker, are accommodated in the lower part of a cupboard opposite.

The Galley Kitchen

Another type of layout, much more compact and designed for very different conditions, is shown in Fig. 2. It forms part of a re-built town house (where space was at a premium) and opens directly off the dining-room. Laundry equipment is contained in a back lobby.



a *Ventilated food store*
b *Preparation counter—low level*
c *Cooker*
d *Trolley under*
e *Sink*
f *Extract fan*
g *Ironing table*
h *Laundry sink*
j *Washing machine*
k *Drying cupboard*
l *China cupboard*
m *Groceries*
n *Dry goods*
o *Refrigerator*
p *Dining Room*
q *Hall*
r *Living Room*
s *Electric water heater in bathroom over*

Fig. 1 Kitchen and Laundry

SCALE: 4 FEET EQUALS 1 INCH

KP. 2

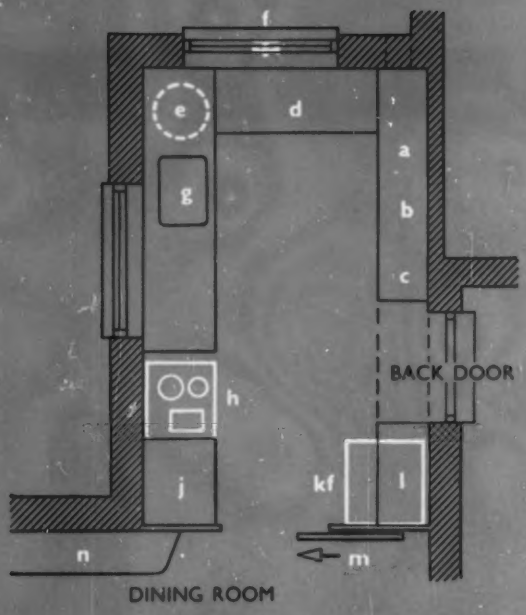
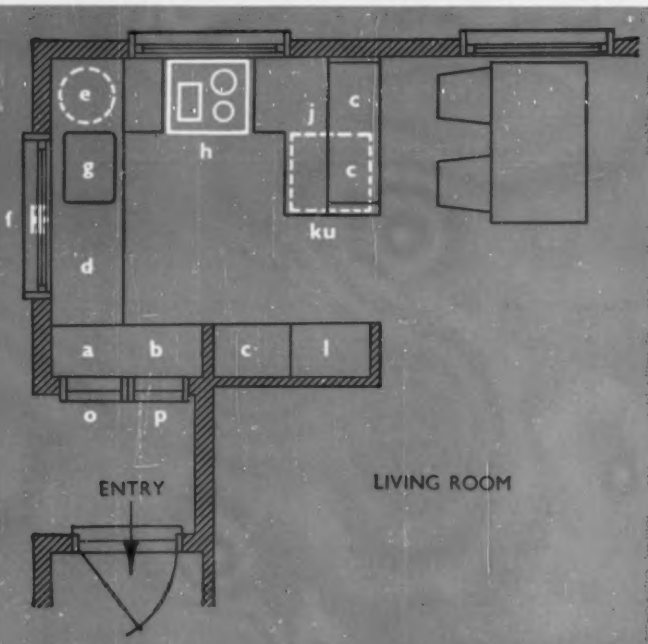


Fig. 2 Galley Kitchen

SCALE: 4 FEET EQUALS 1 INCH



a *Ventilated food store*
b *Groceries*
c *China*
d *Preparation counter*
e *Water heater under*
f *Extract fan*
g *Sink*
h *Cooker*
j *Service counter*
kf *Freestanding refrigerator*
ku *Refrigerator under*
l *Store*
m *Sliding door*
n *Sideboard*
o *Ventilator*
p *Tradesmen's hatch*

Fig. 3 Internal Kitchen

SCALE: 4 FEET EQUALS 1 INCH

Cupboard Treatment

A feature of this kitchen is the arrangement of the cupboards and storage accommodation. No hanging cupboards are used, the whole working area being unencumbered and lighted by windows on two sides. Again the main storage cupboards are opposite the working area with direct access for their full height. In order to obtain ventilation for the food store, it is placed at a higher level above the china cupboard which is at middle height. The grocery cupboard adjoins the food store, and the utensils, etc., are kept below the china. The refrigerator is in a corner near the dining-room and has a small cupboard above for bread, pastries, etc. A full range of cupboards including a vegetable store is provided beneath the long working area, but they finish a foot above floor level to reduce stooping. There are no cupboards under the preparation counter, but room is provided for a stool and an adjustable electric fire.

Lighting and Socket Outlets

Owing to the size of the room and the light nature of the decorations and finishes, two filament lamps, within open bottom diffusing fittings, give an excellent light. Socket outlets for small appliances are provided immediately under the preparation counter, and above the service counter where the automatic cooker control is situated.

The Internal Kitchen

A recent development in the planning of small houses and flats that has become possible with the full use of modern electrical equipment is the arrangement of an internal kitchen opening off the dining- or living-room and used solely for the preparation of meals and clearing away afterwards. Fig. 3 shows such a scheme prepared for a pre-fabricated house planned on a four-foot grid.

General Features

The plan is self explanatory, but it will be noticed that all the equipment is particularly well placed for food preparation, cooking and washing up, and occupies surprisingly little space. The problem of back and front doors in such a small house is overcome by the use of an entrance porch with tradesmen's hatch opening direct into a self-contained part of the food store. Grocery and other stores are kept in the same range of cupboards with full height access.

This kitchen is exceptionally well lit, cheerful and sunny, with ample room to move about in, and very convenient service arrangements. An electric extract fan is provided and a small water heater is sufficient, as the major demand is only for washing-up. In this particular house it is proposed to install the home laundry equipment in an adjunct of the bathroom, making use of the same electric heater that serves the bath and basin, a system that is frequently used in Sweden and has advantages in small houses or flats.

For further details apply to

KP. 2 British Electrical Development Association

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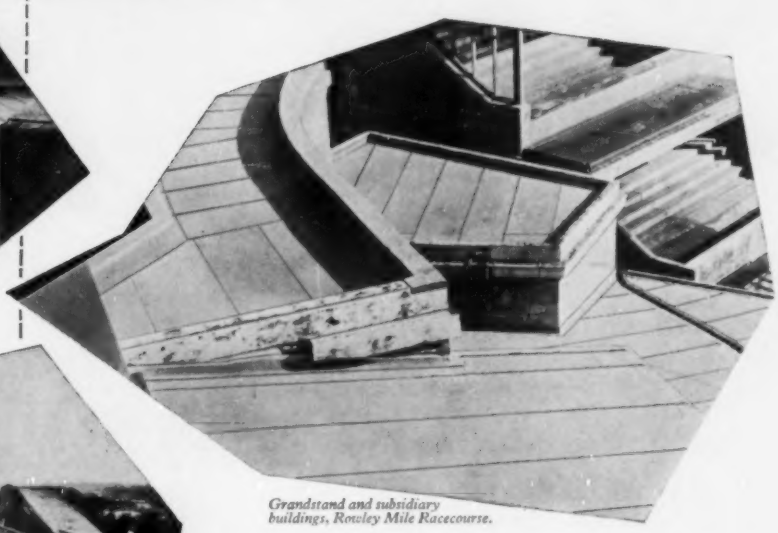
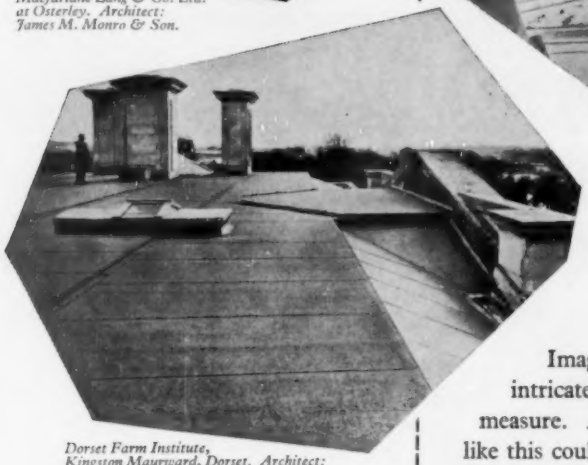
Unusual in shape

Factory for Macfarlane Lang & Co. Ltd. at Osterley. Architect: James M. Monro & Son.



Grandstand and subsidiary buildings, Rowley Mile Racecourse.



Dorset Farm Institute, Kingston Maurward, Dorset. Architect: H. E. Matthews. County Architect (Restoration): J. Hurst, A.R.I.B.A.

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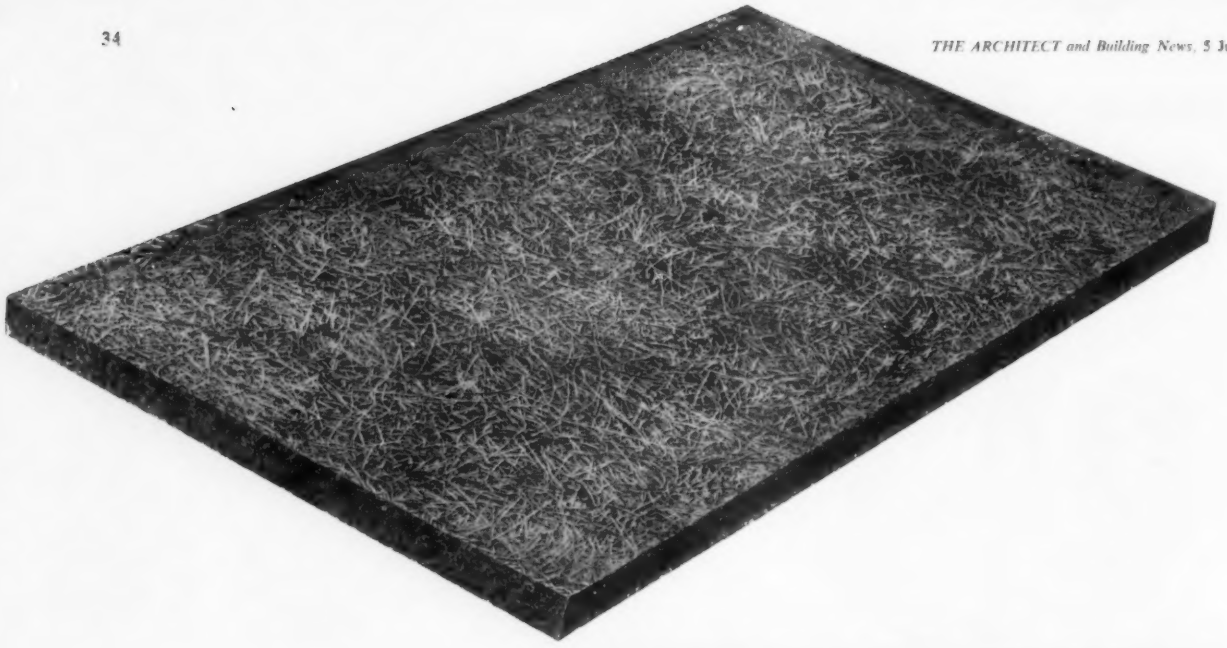

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CONTRACT • NEWS •

*Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in a bold type. References indicate: (a) type of work (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the address it is the same as the locality given in the heading (c) deposit (d) last date of application (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked * are given in the advertisement section.*

OPEN

BUILDING

AMESBURY R.C. (a) Erection of 12 houses at Idmiston. (b. Messrs. Bothams and Brown, 32 Chipper Lane, Salisbury. (c) 2gns. by cheque payable to Council. (d) July 9.

BARNOLDSWICK U.C. (a) Erection of 7 pairs of houses and 15 garages at Coates Hall site. (b) Council's Engineer, 32 Church Street, Barnoldswick , via Colne, Lancs. (c) 2gns. (e) July 30.

BERKSHIRE C.C. (a) Erection of two classrooms at Radley C.E. school. (b) County Architect, Wilton House, Parkside Road, Reading. (c) 2gns. (e) July 25.

BIDEFORD B.C. (a) Erection of (1) block of 5 houses, block of 5 houses, and block of 6 houses at Grenville estate, and (2) block of 7 houses, block of 4 houses, and block of 3 houses at Stucley Road (near Grenville estate). (b) Borough Surveyor, Municipal Buildings. (c) 2gns. (e) July 18.

BIRMINGHAM C.C. (a) Carrying out structural alteration, repairs and new lavatories at Excelsior Works, Ellis Street. (b) City Estates Officer, 141A Great Charles Street, Birmingham. 3. (c) 2gns. (e) July 13.

BOLTON CORPORATION. (a) Erection of one block of 15 flats at the East Ward redevelopment area. (b) Housing Director, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) July 19.

BOSTON B.C. (a) Erection of 66 houses, four bungalows, four shops and two flats at Woad Farm estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Biuldings. (c) 2 gns. (e) July 19.

BOURNEMOUTH B.C. (a) Carrying out alterations to form branch library at Broom Close, Wick Lane, Tuckton, Bournemouth. (b) Borough Architect (Room 106), Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) July 19.

BRISTOL C.C. (a) Carrying out structural alterations and minor adaptations and extensions to Rose Green High School, at Whitehall Road, Bristol, 5. (b) City Architect, County House, College Green. (c) 2gns. by cheque payable to Corporation. (d) July 7.

BROWNHILLS U.C. (a) Erection of a block of four shops with 8 flats over at Norton East Road, Norton Canes. (b) C. H. Hunt, Coombe House. (c) 2gns. (e) July 16.

CARLISLE C.C. (a) Erection of 206 houses and 44 bungalows in six sections on the Morton Estate. (b) City Surveyor, 18 Fisher Street. (e) July 20.

CORNWALL C.C. (a) Erection of a new junior school a Helston, for 320 pupils. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Truro. (c) 5gns. (d) July 7. (e) July 31.

CORNWALL C.C. (a) Carrying out extensions to hostel and modernisation of kitchen at Launceston College. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Truro. (c) 3gns. (d) July 7. (e) July 31.

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CAERNARVON C.C. (a) Erection of three houses at Cae Mur, Caernarvon. (b) County Architect, County Offices. (c) 2gns. by cheque. (e) July 19.

CARDIFF C.C. (a) Erection of the first stage of proposed home for old people at "The Hendre", Llandaff. (b) City Surveyor, City Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) July 18.

CUMBERLAND C.C. (a) Erection of (1) new secondary school at Towerson Street, Cleator Moor, near Whitehaven, (2) new police station and house at Ceator Moor, (3) two police houses and office at Frizington, (4) rural police station at Bransty, near Whitehaven, (5) rural police station at Bootle, (6) rural police station at Parton, near Whitehaven, (7) rural police station at Mirehouse, Whitehaven, (8) two pairs of police houses at Egremont, (9) two pairs of police houses at Kells, Whitehaven, (10) one pair of police houses at Workington, (11) one pair of police houses at Milom, (12) one pair of police houses at Keswick, and (13) one pair of police houses at Penrith. (b) Council's Clerk, The County Offices, Carlisle, together with particulars of large contracts carried out. (d) July 16.

DAGENHAM B.C. (a) Erection of 18 flats, four houses and 12 garages at Oxlow Lane/Rainham Road North. (b) Borough Engineer, Civic Centre. (c) 2 gns. (e) July 26.

DAGENHAM B.C. (a) Erection of 16 maisonnettes and 8 flats and six garages at Grantham Gardens. (b) Borough Engineer, Civic Centre. (c) 2gns. (e) July 26.

DURHAM C.C. (a) Erection of a new fire station at Spennymoor. (b) County Architect, South Street. (e) July 25.

EAST DEREHAM U.C. (a) Erection of Block (A) 6 houses and (Block B) 10 bungalows, together with external services at Southgreen site. (b) Mr. Harold Marsh, 4a Market Place, Dereham. (c) 2gns. by cheque payable to Council. (e) July 16.

EAST SUFFOLK C.C. (a) Erection of extensions to Bungay secondary modern school, estimated at £20,000. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Ipswich. (c) 2 gns. (d) July 12. (e) August 15.

EIRE—LAOIGHIS C.C. (a) Erection of 124 labourers' cottages at various locations in the County Laoighis. (b) County Secretary, Courthouse, Portlaoighise. (c) 5gns. (e) July 13.

EIRE—WESTMEATH C.C. (a) Erection of a dispensary at Kilbeggan. (b) County Secretary, County Buildings, Mullingar. (c) £3. (e) July 20.

FAREHAM U.C. (a) Erection of a house for the sewage works manager at Salterns Lane, Fareham. (b) Council's Engineer, Westbury Manor. (c) 2gns. (e) July 26.

HAVANT AND WATERLOO U.C. (a) Erection of one block of 8 flats at Bell Crescent, Purbrook. (b) Council's Engineer, 1 Park Road North, Havant. (e) July 16.

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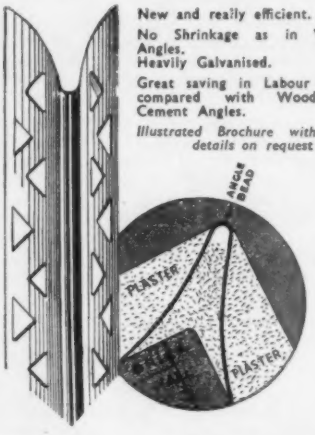

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ISLE OF WIGHT C.C. (a) Carrying out minor alterations and repairs at the County Junior School, St. John's Road, Ryde. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Newport, I.o.W. (c) 2gns. by cheque payable to Council. (d) July 5. (e) July 17.

KINGSTON UPON HULL C.C. (a) Erection of 196 dwellings and 16 garages at Great Field estate. (b) City Architect, Guildhall. (c) 1gn. (e) July 16.

LANCASHIRE C.C. (a) Erection and completion of (1) two pairs police houses at Brierfield (near Burnley), Montrose Street, (2) two pairs police houses at Little Hulton (near Bolton), (3) police house and office at Clifton, Clifton Lane (near Preston), (4) police house and office at Higham Road, Higham, Laneside (near Burnley), (5) Dowdales secondary school at Dalton in Furness, (6) three additional classrooms and adaptations to library at Rivington and Blackrod Grammar School, and (7) extension to cloakroom at Kepplewray Special School, Broghton in Furness. (b) County Architect, P.O. Box No. 26, County Hall, Preston, quoting Ref. A/MG. (d) July 10.

LEICESTER C.C. (a) Erection of an additional classroom at Marriott Road School. (b) City Architect, 10, Loseby Lane. (c) £1. (e) July 16.

LEICESTER C.C. (a) Erection of a classroom block at Thurnby C.E. School. (b) County Architect, 123, London Road. (e) July 27.

LEICESTER C.C. (a) Conversion of cottage to kitchen and dining room at Melton Mowbray C.E. School. (b) County Architect, 123, London Road. (c) 2gns. (e) July 16.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND POLICE AUTHORITY. (a) Erection of a police house at 1, Dysons Lane, Measham. (b) County Architect, 123, London Road, Leicester. (c) 2gns. (e) July 30.

LIVERPOOL C.C. (a) Erection of (1) 12 shops and 24 flats at Northwood Kirkby, (2) 6 houses at Stevenson Street, Liverpool, 15, (3) 2 houses at Hale Road, Liverpool 4, (4) 4 houses at Mulliner Street, Liverpool, 7, and (5) 2 houses at Elderdale Road, Liverpool, 4. (b) City Architect, Blackburn Chambers, Dale Street, Kingsway, Liverpool, 2. (c) 2gns. each contract. (e) July 12.

LONDON — BRENTWOOD AND CHISWICK B.C. (a) Firms wishing to be included in a list of approved contractors from whom the Council invite tenders for building work valued (a) up to £15,000, (b) from £15,000 to £25,000, (c) from £25,000 to £50,000 and (d) over £50,000 should apply to Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Chiswick, W.4., by July 16, with particulars of contracts recently executed, and indicate the range of work for which they wish to be considered.

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MIDDLESBROUGH. (a) Erection of St. Pius X R.C. Primary School on the Berwick Hills Estate, to accommodate 440 pupils. (b) T. Crawford, 80, Borough Road. (c) 5gns. (e) July 16.
NORTH COTSWOLD R.C. (a) Erection of 6 houses at Chipping Campden on the Littleworth Estate. (b) Council's Clerk, Council Offices, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Glos. (c) 2gns. (e) July 7.
N. IRELAND—CO. LONDONDERRY. (a) Supply, delivery and erection of structural steelwork at proposed new primary school, Moneyneany Draperstown, Co. Londonderry, for the Very Rev. M. Collins. (b) William J. Doherty and Co., 12, Castle Street, Londonderry. (c) 2gns. (e) July 14.
N. IRELAND — LONDONDERRY EDUCATION COMMITTEE. (a) Erection of new intermediate school at Faughanvally, Drumahoe. (b) Crofton G. Dalzell, Northern Bank House, Coleraine. (c) £2. (e) July 18.
N. IRELAND — CO. TYRONE. (a) Erection of structural steelwork, etc., at new primary school, Mountfield, Co. Tyrone, for the Very Rev. Wm. Dolan, Campsie Road, Omagh, Co. Tyrone. (b) W. J. Doherty and Co., 12, Castle Street, Londonderry. (e) July 21.
N. IRELAND — MINISTRY OF FINANCE (a) Erection of major extensions to farm buildings at Loughry Agricultural College, Cookstown, Co. Tyrone. (b) Ministry of Finance, (Room 103) Law Courts Building, May Street, Belfast. (c) £5. (e) July 25.
NORTH RIDING C.C. (a) Conversion of garages into an ambulance station at Stakesby Road, Whitby. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Northallerton. (e) August 10.
OXFORD C.C. (a) Erection of a nursery school for forty children at Headington. (b) City Architect, Town Hall, Oxford. (d) July 9.
RAWTENSTALL B.C. (a) Erection of (Contract 1A) 18 bungalows and 4 houses, (Contract 1B) 40 flats, and (Contract 1C) 13 houses, at Balladen Estate, No. 1 Section. (b) Council's Engineer, Town Hall, Rawtenstall, Rossendale, Lancashire. (c) 2gns. (e) July 28.
RUGBY B.C. (a) Erection of the cottage, 3, Windsor Court, and a single-storey showroom and office on the site. (b) Messrs. Press and Wright, 20, Regent Place, Rugby. (c) 2gns. (e) July 16.
ST. ALBANS C.C. (a) Erection of 6 houses, 6 flats and 5 garages at Therfield Road, St. Albans. (b) City Engineer, 16, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans. (c) 2gns. (e) July 23.
SCOTLAND — GLASGOW CORPORATION. (a) Erection of a lighting depot in Medwyn Street. (b) Architectural and Planning Department, 20, Trongate C.1. (e) July 13.
TOWCESTER R.C. (a) Erection of (Contract No. 1) 2 houses, with drainage, fencing, etc., and demolition of existing cottage and outbuildings, at Potterspurty, and (Contract No. 2) 2 houses, with drainage and paving and demolition of two outbuildings including clearance and fencing site, at Wicken. (b) Council's Architect, 163, Watling Street, West, Towcester. (c) 1gn. (e) July 14.

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SCOTLAND — EDINBURGH CITY AND ROYAL BURGH COUNCIL. (a) Contract No. 2. Erection of 186 houses at Meadowfield. All or separate trades. (b) City Architect, City Chambers, Edinburgh. (d) July 7. (e) August 17.
WANTAGE U.C. (a) Erection of 8 houses and site works. (b) W. G. Stanbrook, 37a Bartholomew Street, Newbury. (c) 3gns. (e) July 20.
WELLS R.C. (a) Erection of (1) two blocks of four houses at Draycott site, and (2) three blocks of four, one block of two at Wookey (Henley Lane) site. (b) Council's Engineer, Wookey Hole Road, Wells, Somerset. (c) 3gns. each contract. (e) July 12.
WEST SUFFOLK C.C. (a) Erection of a range of farm buildings at Perrydown Lane, Cockfield. (b) County Land Agent, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. (e) July 22.
WILMSLOW U.C. (a) Election of 6 shops with living accommodation above at the Lacey Green estate. (b) A. J. Riley, Council Offices, Green Hall, Wilmslow. (c) 2gns. by cheque payable to Council. (b) July 7.
WORCESTERSHIRE C.C. (a) Erection of a new primary school at Waseley Hills, Rubery, near Birmingham. (b) L. C. Lomas, 14 Castle Street, Worcester. (c) 5 gns. (d) July 9.
YEOVIL R.C. (a) Erection of four bungalows, together with incidental site works at Tellis Cross, East Coker. (b) Messrs. Petter, Warren and Roydon Cooper. The Old Oxford Inn, West Hendford, Yeovil. (c) 2gns. (e) July 19.

PLACED

Notes on contracts placed state locality and authority in bold type with (1) type of work, (2) site, (3) name of contractor and address, (4) amount of tender or estimate. † denotes that work may not start pending final acceptance, or obtaining of licence, or modification of tenders, etc.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. (1) Factory and offices for T. Brown and Co. Ltd. (3) Dean and Whipp Ltd., Clarendon Road, Hyde, Ches.
BOOTLE CORPORATION. (1) Secondary school. (2) Brown's Lane. (3) W. A. Gale Ltd., 151, Linacre Lane, Bootle, Lancs. (4) £153,000.
CLAPHAM, S.W. (1) Shops and offices. (2) Clapton High Road. (3) T. Ringham and Co. Ltd., 4, Broadway, London, S.W.19.
CARDIGANSHIRE C.C. (1) Extensions and alterations to various schools. (3) I. Jones Ltd., of Llanelly. (4) £80,800.
GREAT YARMOUTH B.C. (1) Improvements at technical college. (3) E. Moore and Sons Ltd., Lichfield Works, Southtown, Great Yarmouth.
INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD, LANCS. (1) Infants' and junior schools for C. of E. authorities. (3) P. Hamer Ltd., Park Street, Swinton, Manchester.
NORTHUMBERLAND C.C. (1) Extensions to secondary school. (2) Alnwick. (3) Richard Costain Ltd., Great North Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (4) £120,000.

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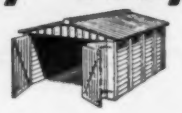

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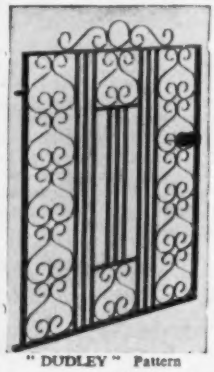

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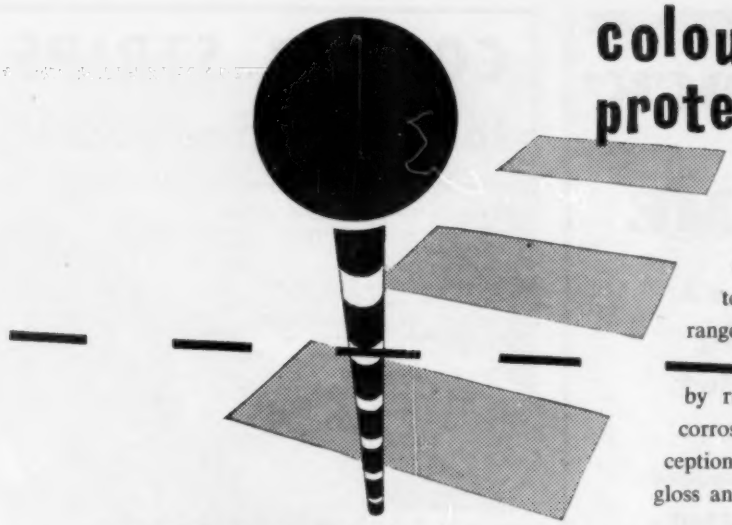

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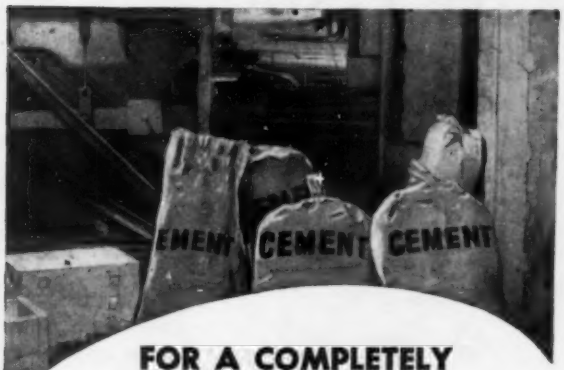

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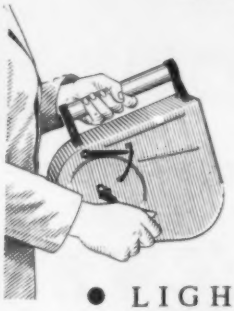

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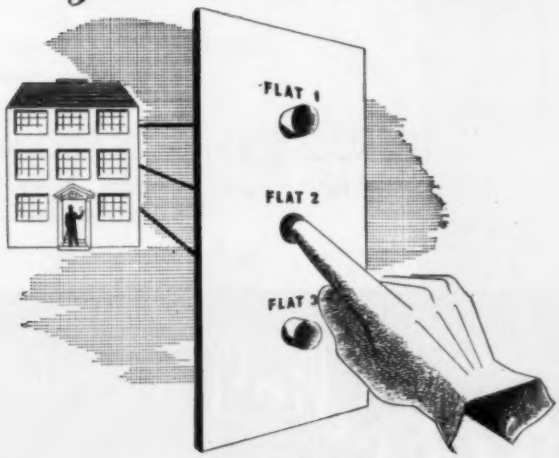

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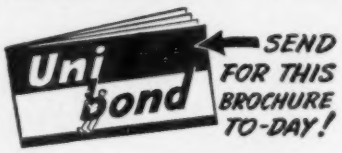

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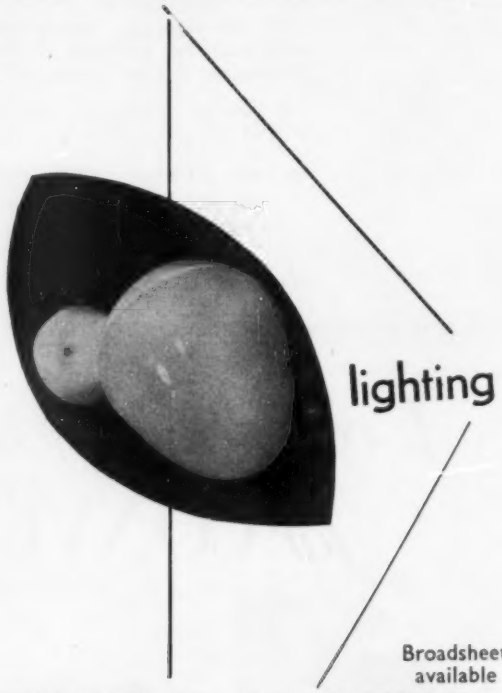

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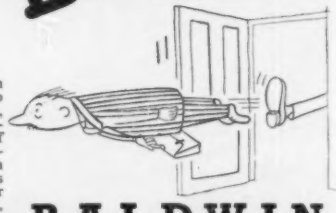

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APPOINTMENTS

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT

THE City Architect will be pleased to receive applications for the following Architectural vacancies:—

(a) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, A.P.T. Division Grade V (£795 - £970). General, Housing or Education Sections.
(b) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, A.P.T. Division Grade IV (£710 - £885). General, Housing or Re-housing Sections.
(c) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, A.P.T. Division Grade III (£640 - £765). Housing or Re-housing Sections.
(d) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, A.P.T. Division Grade II. (£595-£675) Housing Section.
(e) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T. Division Grade I. (£530-£610) General or Housing Sections.

Candidates for the Senior posts must be fully qualified Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects by examination, and preference will be given to those trained at a recognised School of Architecture. Candidates should possess a lively and creative approach to architectural design combined with sound practical experience appropriate to the responsibility of the post they apply for.

The above are all established posts, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Acts, 1937-1953, and to one month's notice on either side. Successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating position applied for, age, particulars of training, qualifications, experience, present and past appointments, together with copies of two recent testimonials or the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be addressed to George Kenyon, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., City Architect, 18, Cloth Market, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1, to arrive not later than THURSDAY, 19th JULY, 1956.

JOHN ATKINSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, 1.
June, 1956. [2506

BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

VACANCY for an ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT within Grade A.P.T. III (£640 to £765) according to qualifications and experience.

Housing accommodation will be made available if required.

Applications, naming two referees, to the Surveyor, Town Hall, Beeston, Nottingham, by 14th July, 1956.

H. D. JEFFRIES,
Clerk of the Council.
[2500

BOROUGH OF WATFORD

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above post at a salary within Grade V A.P.T. (£795 - £970). Housing accommodation will be made available if required.

Forms of application returnable by 18th July, 1956.

F. C. SAGE,
Borough Engineer, Surveyor and Architect

Town Hall,
Watford.
22nd June, 1956. [2498

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

APPOINTMENTS for work on the Council's extensive Education Building Programme are open to Architects able to accept responsibility and display initiative within a group system. Ability for progressive thought on current design and cost problems an advantage.

Candidates must be Associates of the R.I.B.A. Salary within scale £795—£970. N.J.C. conditions of service.—Application forms from the County Architect, Springfield, Maidstone. Closing date 25th July, 1956. [2495

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE

Applications are invited for the following appointments in the Architects' Department of the Borough Surveyor's Office —

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT —
Grade A.P.T. IV (£710 - £885)

ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR —
Grade A.P.T. IV (£710 - £885)

APPLICATIONS for either appointment will be considered from candidates who are not fully qualified, on Grade A.P.T. III (£640 - £765). The commencing salary, in each case, will not necessarily be the minimum of the grade and will be fixed according to ability and experience.

The appointments will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, the Local Government Superannuation Acts, and to passing a medical examination. Canvassing is prohibited and applicants must disclose whether they are related to any member or senior official of the Council.

Housing accommodation will be provided by the Council in appropriate circumstances.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, training and experience, together with the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference can be made, and endorsed "Assistant Architect" or "Assistant Quantity Surveyor" must be delivered to the Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Rochdale, by 9 a.m. on Monday, 23rd July, 1956.

K. B. MOORE,
Town Clerk.
[2499

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON

HOUSING DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following permanent appointments:—

(a) Chief Technical Assistant (Surveyor). Salary A.P.T. IV (£710 x 5 of £35 to £885 p.a.), plus "London Weighting" of £20 or £30 according to age.
Candidates should have passed the final examination of the R.I.C.S. or equivalent examination, and must have had experience in the repair, maintenance and improvements of dwellings.
(b) Building Surveyor. Salary A.P.T. III (£640 x 5 of £25 to £765 p.a.), plus "London Weighting" of £20 or £30 according to age.
Candidates must have experience of surveys, structural reports, working drawings, specifications, estimates of costs, supervision of contracts for the repair, adaptation and conversion of residential properties. Candidates who have passed at least the intermediate or equivalent examination of an appropriate professional body preferred.

Application forms and further particulars from Housing Estates Manager, 220-225, Upper Street, N.1. Closing dates 31st July, 1956.

H. DIXON CLARK,
Town Clerk.
[2472

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CORBY

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT
GRADE A.P.T. I (£530 - £610)

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above appointment in the Architectural Section of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Applicants must have passed the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination, or its equivalent at one of the recognised schools of architecture, and preference will be given to those who have had practical office experience in housing and general architecture.

The provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Acts 1937/53, will apply to this appointment.

Housing accommodation will be made available to the successful candidate if married.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom they should be returned not later than the first post on Saturday, 14th July, 1956. Testimonials will be required only from applicants selected for interview.

G. B. BLACKALL,
Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices,
CORBY, Northants.
26th June, 1956. [2507

APPOINTMENTS—cont.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM

BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT
QUANTITY SURVEYOR
Grade II £595—£675.

LONDON Weighting is paid in addition. Salary in excess of the minimum may be paid according to qualifications and experience.

A subsistence allowance may be granted over a reasonable period to the person appointed if unable to obtain suitable housing accommodation, necessitating the maintenance of two homes.

Further details and application forms returnable by 20th July, 1956, from the Town Clerk Town Hall, East Ham, E.6. [2508

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of LECTURER in ARCHITECTURE to begin duties as early as possible. Applicants must have had not less than three years' practical experience. Salary scale — £650 x £50 - £1,350 with F.S.S.U. provision and family allowance; commencing salary according to qualifications and experience. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar with whom applications (three copies) including the names and addresses of two referees should be lodged by 31st July, 1956. [2502

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HAM

BOROUGH ARCHITECT AND PLANNING OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified and experienced Architects and Planners for the following permanent appointments:

ARCHITECTS.
Senior Group Architect, Grade VII. £975 x £45—£1,200.
Group Architect, Grade VI, £880 x £40—£1,080.
Deputy Group Architects (4 posts), Grade V, £795 x £35—£970.
Assistant Architect, Grade IV, £710 x £35—£885.
Architectural Assistants (2 posts), Grade I/II, £530 x £20—£675.

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AYCLIFFE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

CHIEF ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments:

(i) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT A.P.T. IV (£710 x £35—£885).
(ii) QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANT A.P.T. IV (£710 x £35—£885).

Applicants for (i) should be associate members of the R.I.B.A. and have had at least three years' varied experience.

Applicants for (ii) should be up to final standard of the R.I.C.S. with experience in the preparation of bills of quantities, estimates and the settlement of final accounts.

Appointments subject to N.J.C. conditions, superannuation and medical examination.

Housing accommodation provided if necessary.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with names of two referees to arrive not later than 21st July, 1956.

A. W. WILLIAMS,
General Manager.

Newton Aycliffe,
nr. Darlington,
Co. Durham. [2520

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

PADDINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT
(A.P.T. VI—£910 to £1,110 p.a.).

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above-mentioned appointment from candidates with practical experience of building work and a personality likely to obtain results with other staff. R.I.B.A. essential. Applicants should also have experience in the design and supervision of housing schemes, including multi-storey flats, and be acquainted with local government procedure. Some experience in town planning would also be an advantage.

Applications in writing to the undersigned by 25th July, 1956 (quoting A.290), must state age, qualifications, present and past appointments, with dates and salaries, experience, and names and addresses of three referees.

W. H. BENTLEY,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Paddington Green, W.2. [2515

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT

VACANCIES exist for SURVEYING ASSISTANTS and ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS for maintenance and improvements work respectively. Commencing salaries up to £817 according to experience and qualifications.—Particulars and application form, returnable by 27th July, 1956, from The Architect (AR/EK/M & I/1, etc.), County Hall, S.E.1. (1272). [2518

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Write Director of Recruitment, Colonial Office, London, S.W.1, giving age, qualifications and experience, quoting BCD 112/3/02. [2519

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

APPLICATIONS invited from suitably qualified persons for the following permanent positions in the Borough Engineer's Department:

(1) Senior Architectural Assistant (2 vacancies).
(2) Senior Assistant Quantity Surveyor.

Each appointment is superannuable and salary is in accordance with Grade A.P.T. IV (£710-£885).

Applications, stating age, details of training, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, must reach me not later than 23rd July.

EDWARD S. SMITH,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Bury.
27th June, 1956.

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ARCHITECTS' Co-partnership require Assistant for working drawings and detailed design. Salary according to experience. Office doing work in U.K. and West Africa. Holiday can be taken this year.—Write 44, Charlotte Street, London, W.1, or telephone Langham 5791. [0002

ARCHITECT'S Assistant required for the London office of a firm of Architects with interests throughout the country, must be of Intermediate R.I.B.A. or R.I.C.S. standard. Superannuation scheme.—Apply in writing to: Messrs. Cotton, Ballard & Blow, 5, Baker Street, London, W.1. [0009

ARCHITECTURAL Assistant required up to intermediate standard. Westminster office. Pension and bonus schemes. 5-day week. — Write, stating experience, age and salary required, to Pox 2376, c/o A. & B. N. [0083

ASSISTANT required in busy practice in West End, in early twenties, about Intermediate R.I.B.A. Standard. Excellent opportunities for gaining all-round experience.—Box No. 1685, c/o A. & B. N. [0636

SCHERRER & HICKS, 19, Cavendish Square, W.1 (Tel.: Museum 1105), require immediately a number of architectural assistants of Intermediate standing with imagination and initiative. The work is varied and covers Research Laboratories, Offices, Housing and Schools. 5-day week. Salary by arrangement. [2455

INTERMEDIATE and Junior Assistants required in progressive London office.—Lewis Solomon, Son & Joseph, 21, Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1. HOLborn 7082. [0004

SENIOR Assistant required in West End Office, very busy on interesting commercial work. Must be prepared to take responsibility. — Please write, giving details of experience, etc., Box No. 2729, c/o A. & B. N. [0637

ARCHITECTURAL Assistant required, salary £500—£600, according to experience.—Robert Allan, A.R.I.B.A., 3, Barns Street, Ayr. [2493

ARCHITECTURALLY trained surveyor required for specification and supervision of work in Architect's Office in Birmingham. — Apply, stating salary required to Box No. 2835, c/o A. & B.N. [2509

SENIOR and Junior Assistants required by Architects in South Kensington. Salary range £500—£850, according to experience. Busy general practice. 5-day week.—Ring KENsington 1242, or write to Box. No. 2836, A. & B.N. [2510

ARCHITECTURAL Assistant required in the Regional Architect's Office. Should be Associate of the R.I.B.A. and must have keen interest in contemporary design and knowledge of modern structural technique.

Salary range £770—£835. Five-day week. Superannuation Fund. Residential and other travelling concessions available.

Applications to Chief Civil Engineer (Ref. 30) London Midland Region, British Railways, Euston Grove, N.W.1. [2511

ARCHITECT required to take charge of drawing office. Age 28/35. Not less than four years' experience, practical and able to work with initiative. —Write, stating age, qualifications, experience and salary required to C. A. Sully, A.R.I.B.A., A.A.Dip., Chief Architect, The Granada Theatres Ltd., 123, Regent Street, London W.1. [2516

INTERMEDIATE R.I.B.A. Assistants required in Central London Office. Must be good draughtsmen. Knowledge of departmental store and shop construction an asset but not essential.—Write Box No. 2850, c/o A. & B. N., stating age, experience and salary required. [2517

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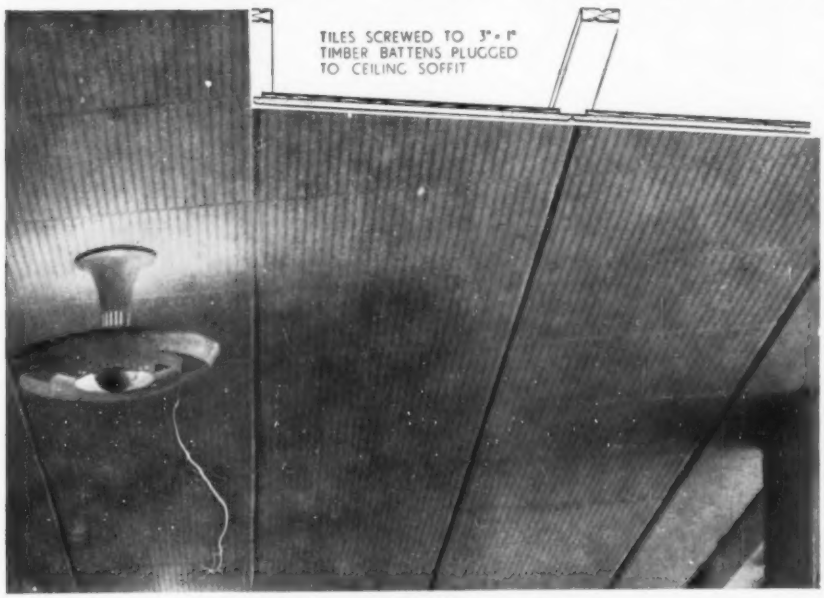

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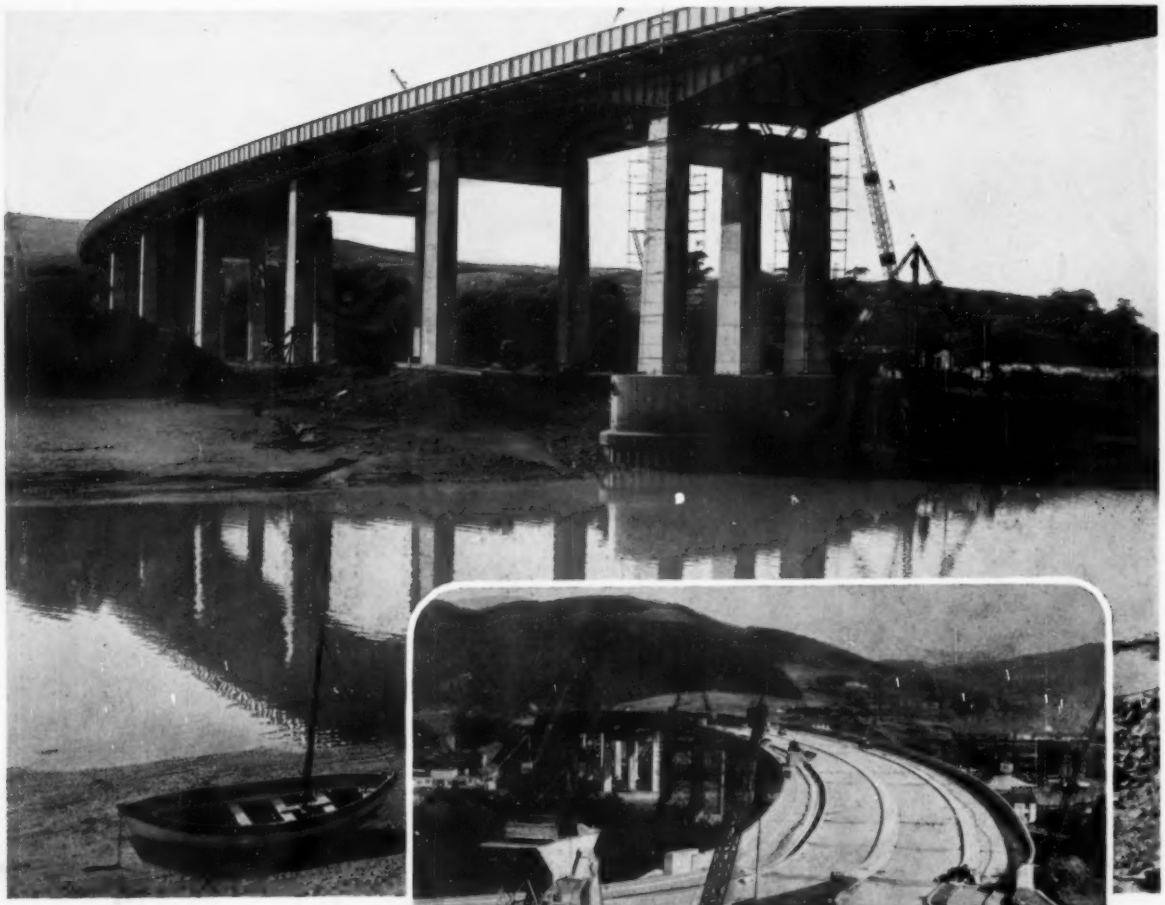

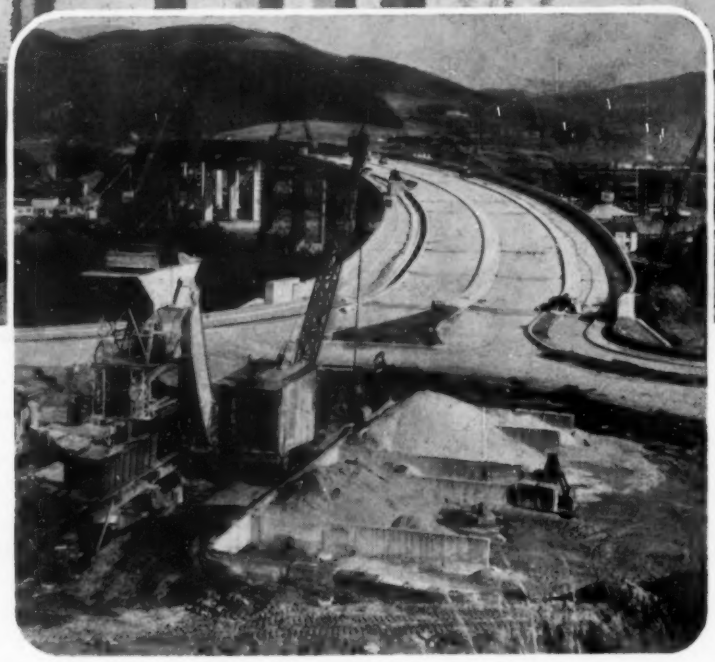

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